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STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Special assistance to front-line States and other neighbouring States

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 2	3
II.	ACTION TAKEN TO ASSIST FRONT-LINE STATES AND OTHER NEIGHBOURING STATES	3 - 94	3
	A. Replies received from Member States	3 - 14	3
	1. Austria	3	3
	2. Denmark	4 - 8	4
	3. India	9	4
	4. Luxembourg	10	4
	5. New Zealand	11	5
	6. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12 - 14	5

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CONTENTS (continued)

	Paragraphs	Page
B. Replies received from organizations of the United Nations system	15 - 94	6
1. Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat	15 - 20	6
2. United Nations Environment Programme	21 - 28	7
3. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	29 - 37	9
4. International Labour Organization	38 - 43	10
5. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	44 - 60	11
6. International Monetary Fund	61 - 67	14
7. World Intellectual Property Organization	68 - 77	15
8. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	78 - 80	16
9. World Health Organization	81 - 93	17
10. Universal Postal Union	94	19

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 47/163 of 18 December 1992, entitled "Special assistance to the front-line States", the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States; noted with appreciation the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, donor countries and NGOs for the invaluable assistance they were rendering towards the alleviation of the effects of the drought in the southern African region; expressed its deep concern about the continuing adverse effects of past acts of aggression and destabilization in the region; strongly urged the international community to continue to provide, in a timely and effective manner, the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States to cope with those effects; requested the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond, as appropriate, to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and urged all States, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs to respond favourably to such requests; appealed to all States and appropriate intergovernmental organizations and NGOs to support, in the context, inter alia, of the drought situation, the national and joint emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome their critical humanitarian and emergency problems, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries; and appealed to the international community to extend appropriate assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States to enable them to advance the process of regional economic integration, as envisaged in the Treaty of 17 August 1992 establishing the Southern African Development Community (SADC), including the eventual participation of a non-racial democratic South Africa.

2. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution. The present report is submitted in response to that request. It covers activities undertaken by member States and organizations of the United Nations system that aim at supporting the national and collective development and emergency requirements of the front-line and neighbouring States.

II. ACTION TAKEN TO ASSIST FRONT-LINE STATES AND OTHER NEIGHBOURING STATES

A. Replies received from Member States

1. Austria

3. Austria has regularly rendered assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring countries in the period covered by the report requested from the Secretary-General. In view of the recent positive developments in the

region, detailed information about the specific measures does not seem to be necessary.

2. Denmark

4. Denmark has long-established bilateral ties with the countries in southern Africa, which for many years have been important partners in Denmark's development cooperation. Equally strong ties have been established with SADC and its predecessor, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), over the 14 years of their existence.

5. Approximately one third of the total Danish bilateral development assistance is utilized in financing cooperation programmes in southern Africa. The region is given high priority in the Danish development programme since most of the SADC member States are among the poorest and most vulnerable countries in the world.

6. Denmark has since the inception of SADC/SADCC pledged an amount of 1,572 million Danish kroner (up to 1994) in support of its projects and programmes. Support to regional projects in 1994 and 1995 is estimated at DKr 150 and 125 million, respectively. Support is concentrated on transport and communication projects. Future support within these sectors as well as industry, agriculture and protection of the environment will be adjusted according to developments in regional cooperation in southern Africa.

7. Danish development assistance is provided solely on a grant basis.

8. Denmark's future cooperation with SADC and its member States will aim at sustaining the current positive changes in southern Africa. In order to evaluate the options, Denmark and the other Nordic countries funded a study undertaken by the African Development Bank (AfDB) on future patterns of cooperation in the region after the reintegration of a post-apartheid, democratic, non-racial South Africa. The study was completed at the beginning of 1994, and the Nordic countries are considering how to follow up on the study's recommendations.

3. India

9. The Government of India has channelled drought relief assistance in the amount of 500,000 rupees to each of the front-line States through the Red Cross Society.

4. Luxembourg

10. Between 1993 and the first half of 1994, Luxembourg's assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States amounted to approximately 21,635,646 Luxembourg francs.

5. New Zealand

11. In 1993-1994, New Zealand has provided a total of 773,000 New Zealand dollars in assistance to the front-line States:

(a) Angola: NZ$ 100,000 for a Caritas food relief programme (May 1994);

(b) Mozambique: NZ$ 10,000 provided for NGO and community-based development initiatives through the New Zealand Head of Mission Fund (1993-1994). NZ$ 100,000 provided for a World Vision agricultural rehabilitation programme (May 1994);

(c) Namibia: NZ$ 106,000 for long-term training in New Zealand (1993-1994). NZ$ 10,000 provided for NGO and community-based development initiatives through the New Zealand Head of Mission Fund (1993-1994). NZ$ 60,000 for an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) health and sanitation programme (June 1994);

(d) Zimbabwe: NZ$ 350,000 for long-term training in New Zealand (1993-1994). NZ$ 10,000 provided for NGO and community-based development initiatives through the New Zealand Head of Mission Fund (1993-1994). NZ$ 27,000 for an ICRC drought relief programme (June 1994).

6. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

12. The estimated expenditure by the United Kingdom on country programmes, projects and capital aid to the States members of SADC in the financial year 1 April 1993-31 March 1994 totalled 172.05 million pounds sterling.

13. In view of the economic and political changes taking place in the area, southern Africa is a priority region for United Kingdom support. A number of countries are pursuing programmes of economic reform which, together with steps towards democratic systems of government, give new hope for soundly based development. The United Kingdom aims to promote and help to sustain these changes. The main forms of its assistance are capital (i.e. financial) aid, technical cooperation (particularly training and manpower support) and humanitarian (i.e. emergency relief) aid. In addition, support for activities by British NGOs is provided through the joint funding scheme.

14. The Government's assistance is the responsibility of the Overseas Development Administration (ODA), part of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. In recognition of the growing importance of aid programmes in southern Africa, in June 1993 ODA opened a new regional aid office in Pretoria, the British Development Division in Southern Africa. This office currently manages United Kingdom aid programmes in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.

B. Replies received from organizations of the United Nations system

1. Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat

15. Angola was among the beneficiaries of the 1992-1993 drought emergency in southern Africa programme, organized by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in cooperation with SADC. This programme raised US$ 28 million of drought-related assistance for the country, in addition to resources mobilized under the Special Relief Programme for Angola. Following the resumption of hostilities at the end of 1992 and the emergence of large-scale humanitarian needs related to the conflict in addition to those resulting from the drought, the Department established a Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit in Luanda under the direction of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola. The main function of the Unit is to coordinate and support the emergency relief activities of the operational agencies of the United Nations system and national and international NGOs.

16. In addition to its day-to-day responsibilities, the Unit has coordinated the production of two inter-agency emergency appeals for Angola issued by the Department. The first, covering the period from May 1993 to January 1994, requested US$ 226 million in humanitarian assistance, of which about one half was received from donors. The second, seeking US$ 179 million for the period February-July 1994, marked an innovation in United Nations emergency appeals by incorporating projects carried out by NGOs as well as agencies of the United Nations system. As of 21 July 1994, US$ 84.7 million had been contributed under this appeal.

17. The Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the Unit have also consulted with concerned departments of the Secretariat, United Nations agencies and others in preparing plans to meet humanitarian requirements that would arise following the conclusion of a peace agreement at the Lusaka peace talks.

18. Humanitarian assistance to Mozambique is one of the pillars of the general peace agreement of 4 October 1992. The Government and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) have signed a declaration on the guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, which guarantees freedom of access to all affected populations and freedom of movement in all parts of the country.

19. The principal humanitarian assistance activities being carried out are:

(a) Repatriation of Mozambican refugees from neighbouring countries; to date half of the 1.6 million refugees have been repatriated;

(b) Resettlement of internally displaced persons; 75 per cent of the 4 million internally displaced have returned to their homes;

(c) Reintegration of demobilized soldiers: in addition to the original programme for severance payment for 6 months, a support scheme for a further 18 months is being implemented. Under this scheme, vocational training and job counselling and referral are also included;

(d) Mine clearance, mine awareness programmes and training of local mine clearers; in addition to various initiatives undertaken by bilateral and NGO programmes in collaboration with the United Nations, an accelerated 6-month plan was put into motion to train 450 Mozambicans by November 1994. A nation-wide survey of mines has also been carried out.

20. On 25 and 26 March 1994, Cyclone Nadia hit Mozambique, causing extensive damage to housing, agriculture and virtually all the basic infrastructure of the northern provinces. The Government initially reported 240 people dead, thousands injured and 1.5 million people affected, who are without shelter and/or have completely lost their agricultural crops two weeks before harvest. The Geneva office of the Department issued an international appeal for assistance and immediately provided an emergency cash grant of US$ 30,000 and made 58 tons of relief and survival items available from its stockpiles in Maputo, Beira and Quelimane, which the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination airlifted to the affected provinces. In response to a request from the Government and in line with a recommendation from the Maputo office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Department dispatched a team of experts to the region for two weeks to assist with an assessment of damage and needs and to advise on further action to help the victims. Furthermore, based on this assessment by the team, and with support from the Governments of Italy, Japan and Luxembourg, an airlift of 22 tons of non-food relief items was sent to Nampula, the capital of the most seriously affected province. Contributions reported to the Department amounted to approximately US$ 3 million, out of which approximately US$ 1.2 million was channelled through the Department to support several relief and immediate rehabilitation projects.

2. United Nations Environment Programme

21. Improved environmental protection and natural resources management are the cornerstones of the projects of cooperation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with the front-line States. Consequently, the main focus of UNEP's support to these States entails:

(a) Providing technical assistance and advisory services on all major aspects of environmental protection and natural resources management;

(b) Facilitating national actions within the framework of subregional and regional environmental programmes;

(c) Increasing capacity-building and support programmes, especially in environmental monitoring, impact assessment, information exchange and public awareness, education and training.

22. At the national level, UNEP cooperates with the front-line States to strengthen their existing environmental policies, laws and institutions; to implement national strategies and plans for sustainable development; to integrate environmental impact assessments in development planning and decision-making; and to undertake capacity-building programmes in the public and private

sectors, including the strengthening of local community and NGO participation and activities.

23. At the subregional level, UNEP maintains close relations with SADC, the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD). It helps to strengthen the environmental expertise and programmes of these intergovernmental organizations, especially for managing shared natural resources, combating transboundary pollution and desertification problems and building environmental monitoring, information exchange and training capacities and networks.

24. At the regional level, UNEP collaborates with the front-line States in the implementation of the priority activities in the African Common Position on the African Environment and Development Agenda and the Programme of Action of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) policy and programme.

25. With the assistance of UNEP, the front-line States have signed and/or ratified key global environmental conventions (e.g. on wetlands, international trade in endangered species, ozone layer depletion, climate change, biodiversity, etc.) as well as their own regional conventions, such as the 1991 Bamako Convention on hazardous wastes. They have also agreed on action plans, for example, on protecting and developing the marine and coastal environment for combating desertification and specifically in the Kalahari-Namib region; and for managing the shared water resources of the Zambezi River.

26. The front-line States, with UNEP's assistance, continue to take part in the activities of the regional networks in support of sustainable development. For example, under the AMCEN programme, UNEP helped to establish and continues to support eight regional technical cooperation networks on water resources, environmental education and training, soils and fertilizers, climatology, science and technology, energy, genetic resources and biodiversity and environmental monitoring, whose scope of action covers the front-line States. Other important actions by UNEP in support of the front-line States include the extension of regional environmental monitoring and assessment programmes, regional exchange of environmental data and information for planning and decision-making.

27. In cooperation with UNEP, front-line States are following through on the commitments they made at the 1992 Earth Summit and are making significant changes in key policies and programmes to support sustainable development nationally, subregionally and regionally. Together with SADC, they are currently preparing a new policy and strategy for environmental and land resources management within the overall goals of growth, equity and sustainable development.

28. The new UNEP Africa Programme is also linked to these initiatives for change towards sustainable development in southern Africa. UNEP intends to use the above-mentioned enabling factors to support further the front-line States in addressing their post-apartheid challenges, especially:

(a) To integrate environmental management in development planning and create new technical and institutional capabilities through expanded capacity-building programmes;

(b) To strengthen inter-front-line State cooperation on shared natural resources and on other regional and global environmental issues, including the implementation of relevant international conventions.

3. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

29. During the period under review, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) focused its assistance in southern Africa on the continuing provision of care and support to refugees unable to return home (mainly Angolans) and on the resettlement of hundreds of thousands of refugees (Mozambican and South African) able to repatriate in the wake of positive political developments in their countries of origin.

30. In Angola, UNHCR assistance to 10,750 Zairian refugees, 112,000 returnees and 88,000 internally displaced persons has been contingent upon the security situation prevailing in the country. In close cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNHCR participates in the emergency humanitarian programme for returnees, internally displaced persons and communities affected by the war. To the extent possible, UNHCR concentrates its assistance to returnees on rebuilding infrastructure, notably through the use of quick-impact projects so as to anchor the returnees in their areas of return. Assistance provided to Zairian refugees is directed towards their local integration, notably through the implementation of women-oriented self-sufficiency projects and, to a limited extent, repatriation.

31. In Mozambique, in May 1993, UNHCR launched a three-year US$ 203 million programme for the repatriation of the over 1.7 million Mozambican refugees dispersed throughout six southern African countries (Malawi, Swaziland, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia). During 1993, some 650,000 Mozambican refugees returned to their country. Repatriation assistance consisted of such items as agricultural tools, seed, bags, jerrycans, plastic sheeting and food. In 1994, with greater numbers of prospective repatriants being some distance from their places of origin, transport assistance is also being provided.

32. Returning refugees are confronted with a nation that has been devastated by war. The major elements of UNHCR's repatriation programme in the country are:

(a) Facilitating self-sufficiency in terms of food security, primarily through family-sector agriculture;

(b) Promoting safe water, sanitation, primary health services and, to the extent possible, primary education within walking distance from refugee communities;

(c) Repairing secondary and tertiary roads, thus providing access to potential markets for goods and services.

33. A major obstacle to reintegration in Mozambique is the presence of an estimated 2 million land-mines. UNHCR is conducting mine-awareness programmes among prospective repatriants to sensitize them to the dangers posed by mines.

34. Care and maintenance assistance to refugees remaining in the countries of asylum continues to be administered by UNHCR but has been scaled down in favour of repatriation assistance.

35. UNHCR's activities with regard to South Africa have focused on two principal objectives: to assist in the repatriation of South African refugees and exiles, and to exercise its protection mandate on behalf of refugees (mainly from Mozambique) in South Africa. A UNHCR repatriation programme for the former group, conducted between November 1991 and December 1993 with the assistance of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), resulted in some 15,500 exiles being assisted to return. Remaining refugees and exiles wishing to repatriate now receive help on an individual basis.

36. On 6 September 1993, six years of negotiations culminated in the signing of an agreement between South Africa and UNHCR that permitted UNHCR to exercise its protection and assistance mandate for all refugees in South Africa. This paved the way for the conclusion of a tripartite agreement between the Governments of South Africa and Mozambique and UNHCR, providing for the return of the estimated 250,000 Mozambican refugees in South Africa. Logistical and reception arrangements have been made for the return of some 100,000 in 1994.

37. In 1993, UNHCR expenditure in selected front-line States and other neighbouring States was as follows: Angola, US$ 4.13 million; Malawi, US$ 29.2 million; Mozambique, US$ 28.9 million; Swaziland, US$ 3.4 million; the United Republic of Tanzania, US$ 9.5 million; Zaire, US$ 7.3 million; Zambia, US$ 4 million and Zimbabwe, US$ 7.6 million.

4. International Labour Organization

38. During the period under review, the International Labour Organization (ILO) continued to provide technical assistance to the front-line States within the framework of General Assembly resolution 46/172 of 19 December 1991, as well as the updated Declaration concerning Action against Apartheid in South Africa, adopted in 1988 by the International Labour Conference at its seventy-fifth session.

39. ILO undertook a number of programming missions to the front-line States aimed at preparing five-year programmes for each of the countries to coincide with the fifth UNDP programming cycle (1992-1996). The programming exercise examined, analysed and projected ideas concerning the employment situation and made suggestions on appropriate intervention. Those suggestions are being developed, in consultation with the front-line concerned States, into programmes that will encompass the traditional ILO fields of competence, such as vocational training, management, small-enterprise development, industrial relations and workers' education.

40. Most of the front-line States are undergoing variations of structural adjustment programmes (SAPs). In that regard, ILO advisory services to those countries have focused on the pertinent aspects of structural adjustment, especially its social impact on the masses of the population. The ILO missions, therefore, generally examined the social dimensions of structural adjustment and advised the front-line States on the relevant social action programmes with a view to easing the impact of structural adjustment on the poorest and the most vulnerable groups.

41. A number of ILO projects and programmes are under way at country and regional levels in the fields of employment promotion, vocational training, management, small-enterprise development and rural development, including labour-intensive road works. Efforts were, at the same time, made to establish and/or strengthen major training institutions in the region. In that respect, a number of projects are aimed at strengthening the capacity of national institutions and government departments to enable them to improve their performance and efficiency. Other projects address population and related integration of disabled persons, as well as workers' education. A number of workshops and seminars were organized on international labour standards, equality of opportunity and treatment, workers' education, industrial relations and employers' activities.

42. Establishing closer working relationships with PTA helped to focus ILO assistance to the front-line States. These countries have benefited from a number of ILO regional activities, including the Southern African Multidisciplinary Advisory Team, the African Regional Labour Administration Centre and Improve Your Business, which are based in Harare. ILO continued to give technical back-stopping to the Southern African Labour Commission.

43. At its November 1993 session, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office suspended the ILO Declaration concerning Action against Apartheid. On 26 May 1994, South Africa, a founding member of ILO in 1919 that had withdrawn from the organization in 1964, rejoined ILO by an official letter ratifying the Constitution of ILO. South Africa participated in the eighty-first session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June 1994 with a full-fledged tripartite delegation. The Conference Committee on Action against Apartheid then decided to rescind the Declaration and to dissolve itself.

5. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

44. At the time of the apartheid system, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) supported through its regular programme and extrabudgetary projects, especially in the field of education, such organizations as the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

45. Since the beginning of the negotiations on constitutional reform in South Africa, UNESCO's extrabudgetary activities in the front-line States and other neighbouring States have decreased. A number of projects continue to be

implemented in each of the front-line States in the fields of education, communication and culture, as well as projects financed by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), most of which were approved at the beginning of the current fifth UNDP programming cycle (1992-1996).

46. For the last three years, UNESCO has also provided assistance to the countries of southern Africa in the following fields through the UNDP mechanism of technical support services, Funds-in-trust arrangements, its Priority Africa Programme and the Participation Programme.

47. In the field of education, UNESCO has assisted Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia through the new UNDP mechanism of technical support services. In addition, it has helped the SADC countries that are the front-line States in conducting a regional project entitled "Subregional cooperation for book provision".

48. In the field of science, UNESCO is strengthening its cooperation with the front-line States. In this regard, a science programme specialist has been posted to the UNESCO subregional office in Harare. Considerable emphasis is given to subregional regular programme and extrabudgetary activities. A training course on desertification is being delivered to participants from SADC countries.

49. Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe participate in the south-east Africa news agency development project, financed under a funds-in-trust arrangement with Germany with a total budget of US$ 2,295,000. Launched in 1986 and based in Harare, it is oriented towards the training of staff and computerization of news processing and will terminate by the end of 1994. So far, a variety of training courses have been organized, computer equipment has been provided and a telecommunication network has linked up 13 news agencies participating in the project.

50. In June 1993, UNESCO sponsored in Windhoek the first training course on desk-top publishing organized by the Media Institute of Southern Africa for media practitioners from this subregion. Fifteen participants representing a wide range of media from Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Zambia and South Africa were trained in the principles of newspaper design and typography.

51. In the framework of a project on informatics training for African Portuguese-speaking countries, 20 trainees (8 women and 12 men) from five countries, including Angola and Mozambique, attended introductory courses in informatics under the coordination of Coimbra University in Portugal.

52. In June 1994, UNESCO cosponsored a regional workshop on informatics for education, organized by the National University of Science and Technology at Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, with participants from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. One of the issues discussed was the possible participation of southern African countries in the Regional Informatics Network for Africa.

53. At the request of Angola, UNESCO provided financial assistance in the amount of US$ 25,000 for the training of specialists in social communication and

another contribution of US$ 24,000 for the establishment of an informatics laboratory, both under the Participation Programme for 1994-1995.

54. Recently, under its Participation Programme, UNESCO cosponsored the Pan-African Seminar on Information Provision for Rural Communities, organized by the University of Botswana. UNESCO also provided support for the Fourth International Conference on Information Technology in Southern Africa held in Gaborone from 2 to 4 June 1993 with the participation of 53 informatics professionals.

55. Support has been provided to Namibia for the development of its national media human resources. Comprehensive training programmes have been organized for the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation personnel, including courses on newsroom management, reporting on rural issues, news presentation and management as well as a two-month course for broadcasting engineers and technicians.

56. Assistance continued to the rural press in Zimbabwe under a funds-in-trust project financed by Switzerland. This project included training and the provision of equipment. UNESCO is also implementing a funds-in-trust project on film training financed by the Danish International Development Agency. It is expected that this project will contribute to the development of the necessary human resources for the national film industry.

57. UNESCO is participating in the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage of Lesotho. For 1994-1995, a subregional expert meeting will be organized in cooperation with the SADC countries with a view to launching a subregional cultural data bank network.

58. Work started on a preliminary report concerning the "Museum of People" at the University of Fort Hare, following a specialist mission requested by the University and ANC. A budget of US$ 1,138,000 has been submitted to UNDP to implement this integrated museum project, which will constitute a fundamental contribution to honouring the cultural memory of the Black population of South Africa and the anti-apartheid struggle.

59. UNESCO has established three university chairs, two at the University of Durban-Westville (one in engineering and the other in the culture of peace) and a third in human rights at the University of Fort Hare.

60. UNESCO participated in monitoring press freedom before and during the elections of April 1994 and in the assessment of the operations of the South African Broadcasting Corporation during the electoral period. A training course was organized for photo journalists from various regions of the country to improve their professional skills for the elections coverage. Currently, UNESCO is helping to implement a new programme on the training of journalists and strengthening of media structures to meet the requirements of a post-apartheid society. In particular, an experimental project in FM broadcasting (using UNESCO-designed transmitters) from selected university campuses is under way.

6. International Monetary Fund

61. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) continued to cooperate with the front-line States through contacts between the Director of the Fund's Office at the United Nations and directly in the context of its work with these countries. The main vehicles for cooperation include financial assistance, external debt and aid coordination, policy advice, surveillance and technical assistance.

62. In Angola, the last Article IV consultation mission took place in May 1994, and the Board meeting was scheduled to be held in late August. There is an ongoing IMF/UNDP technical assistance programme aimed at improving administrative capacity in the Ministry of Finance and the central bank.

63. Botswana has not made use of Fund resources recently. Its impressive economic growth in the 1980s has slowed significantly. The 1993 Article IV consultation was concluded on 10 November 1993. Technical assistance includes the provision of a Monetary and Exchange Affairs Department expert serving as Deputy Governor, and recent reports by the Monetary and Exchange Affairs Department on developing money markets and by the Fiscal Affairs Department on sales tax.

64. In Mozambique, the last Article IV consultation was concluded on 4 August 1993. A four-year Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) programme was approved by the Executive Board on 15 June 1994. The Fund is assisting the Bank of Mozambique in improving the payments system.

65. The Fund concluded the 1994 Article IV consultation with the United Republic of Tanzania on 2 May 1994. At that time, it discussed a Fund staff-monitored programme for January-June 1994 designed to place the adjustment programme back on track. A Fund mission to the United Republic of Tanzania in May 1994 reviewed progress so far under this programme, discussed the 1994-1995 budget and initiated discussions on the key elements of a possible new ESAF programme; these discussions will be continued in August 1994 if the programme for January-June 1994 is successfully implemented.

66. Zambia's rights accumulation programme with the Fund was approved in July 1992. A mission recently returned from conducting the 1994 Article IV consultation discussions and reviewing the programme. Assuming successful implementation of the 1994 SAP, Zambia should be in a position to settle its outstanding arrears to the Fund and resume use of Fund resources early in 1995.

67. The 1993 Article IV consultation with Zimbabwe was concluded on 19 May 1993. Zimbabwe has two parallel arrangements with the Fund under the ESAF and the extended Fund facility approved on 11 September 1992 for a combined amount of 315.2 million special drawing rights. The Fund has provided technical assistance to Zimbabwe in support of the reform of its exchange system.

7. World Intellectual Property Organization

68. During 1993, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) continued to cooperate with Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe in the field of intellectual property.

69. In May 1993, WIPO organized in Dar-es-Salaam, in cooperation with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, a national workshop on copyright and neighbouring rights. Over 50 participants, including authors, artists, journalists, lawyers, publishers and musical composers attended the workshop.

70. In May 1993, a subregional seminar on copyright and neighbouring rights for Portuguese-speaking African countries was organized by WIPO in Lisbon in cooperation with the Government of Portugal. Angola and Mozambique were represented at the Seminar.

71. In July 1993, a seminar on industrial property for Portuguese-speaking African countries was organized by WIPO in Maputo in cooperation with the Government of Mozambique. Angola was also represented at the Seminar. Over 30 nationals of Mozambique from the Government, parastatals, the Chamber of Commerce and the private sector participated in the Seminar.

72. In August 1993, at the request of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, WIPO prepared a study containing comments on the new draft copyright law of the country.

73. In October 1993, two officials from the Angolan Ministry of Industry visited WIPO to hold discussions on strengthening cooperation between Angola and WIPO.

74. In November 1993, a WIPO official and a consultant visited Maputo. They discussed with government officials questions of mutual interest in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights, collective administration of copyright and future cooperation programmes between WIPO and Mozambique.

75. In November 1993, at the request of the Government, a WIPO consultant visited Lusaka and held discussions with government officials on the new draft copyright law of Zambia as well as various aspects of collective administration of copyright in connection with the establishment of the new authors' society of Zambia.

76. During 1993, WIPO provided to Botswana and the United Republic of Tanzania free copies of specific patent documents and free state-of-the-art search reports.

77. During 1993, WIPO provided training fellowships to government officials from the following countries: Angola (5), Botswana (4), Mozambique (2), United Republic of Tanzania (4), Zambia (4) and Zimbabwe (10).

8. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

78. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) technical cooperation programme with the front-line States is based on regional, subregional and national strategies, objectives and priorities of the member States and the two main intergovernmental organizations of the area, namely PTA and SADC.

79. Particular attention has been given to implementing programmes and projects that are aimed at establishing a self-reliant and self-sustaining industrial sector and strengthening regional cooperation in the field of industry.

80. Major initiatives and technical cooperation programmes undertaken or being carried out include:

(a) Promoting the integrated development of resource-based industries, as in the case of the project entitled "Regional African Leather and Footwear Industry Scheme" (estimated cost US$ 5.7 million). Six SADC member countries will benefit from the programme through the strengthening of private sector operations and the improvement of capabilities for leather finishing and footwear production through component manufacturing in the subregion;

(b) Within the framework of the regional project, national African leather and footwear industry schemes are also being implemented. A major component of the programme in Zimbabwe is a project on women in development (US$ 152,000) to increase the capabilities of women engaged in the leather industry through processing and dissemination of information and upgrading production facilities of leather goods factories managed by women entrepreneurs;

(c) Under the project entitled "Assistance with the development of a ferro-silicon production facility in Namibia", a techno-economic study has been conducted, including an assessment of the market, testing of raw materials, selection of plant, machinery and equipment and preparation of international bids;

(d) Identifying industrial subsystems that offer opportunities for efficient and competitive clusters of industrial activities and support services in the region. One example in this area is "Strategic advice on restructuring and divestment of five State enterprises". The National Development Corporation, the State-owned holding company of a number of manufacturing concerns in the United Republic of Tanzania, is embarking on a programme towards the restructuring and divestment of five selected manufacturing concerns. UNIDO will carry out a pre-diagnostic survey of the selected enterprises, identify restructuring needs and assist in formulating an appropriate investment strategy;

(e) Improving energy efficiency and introducing environmentally cleaner production techniques in industry. In this regard, mention should be made of a preparatory assistance project aimed at broadening capabilities of the SADC Regional Centre in the areas of energy and the environment (approximately US$ 113,800);

(f) Providing short-term advisory services in such areas as institution-building, development of plant-derived medicines for pharmaceutical use and the development and commercialization of technologies geared towards agriculture and food production (approximately US$ 200,000).

9. World Health Organization

81. In May 1993, the World Health Organization (WHO) collaborated with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in assessing Angola's health needs, estimated at around US$ 4,440,000 and secured a donation of drugs from South Africa. WHO has earmarked US$ 140,000 for emergency activities in Angola, but until a political settlement clears the way for stronger international action in humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation, the current priority is to help to strengthen the coordinating role of the Ministry of Health in health relief.

82. WHO supported the Ministry of Health of Botswana in reassessing the country's health needs arising from drought. Funding was provided for a mission on research and training in hazard mapping at field level. WHO is collaborating with the Government and UNDP in preparing legislation and plans and making institutional arrangements for national disaster management.

83. WHO supported the Ministry of Health of Lesotho in reassessing the country's health needs arising from drought and, following recent political instability, in preparing an emergency preparedness and response plan.

84. WHO supported the Ministry of Health of Malawi in reviewing the country's health needs arising from drought and cholera and dysentery epidemics, and is currently assisting in emergency preparedness against diarrhoeal outbreaks, with funding of US$ 109,000. A disaster management training programme workshop is scheduled to take place in 1994, with WHO participation.

85. Activities in Mozambique in 1993 included provision of the services of a short-term professional and a national officer, and funding of national capacity-building for health emergency management. Support was provided in the areas of needs assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring, training, preparation of emergency appeals by the Ministry of Health, participation in emergency activities of the United Nations and NGOs, research and international notification of diseases. WHO also collaborated with the Ministry of Health in implementing an action research project on health and development for displaced populations at district level, aimed at supporting resettlement and reintegration of displaced people, including restoration of socio-economic activities.

86. Following the signing of the general peace agreement on 4 October 1992, WHO has undertaken the task of providing primary health-care services to approximately 90,000 demobilized soldiers, as stipulated in the agreement, and has expanded collaboration with the United Nations Operations in Mozambique (ONUMOZ). Three WHO staff members have been assigned to ONUMOZ for coordination of the humanitarian assistance programme and the health component of demobilization. A total of 49 primary health-care stations were established, corresponding to the number of assembly areas where demobilization was being

carried out. WHO staff in the ONUMOZ technical unit for demobilization have finalized protocols for the health programme, established contracts with the implementing agencies, distributed drugs and medical supplies, ensured overall coordination of the health programme, and raised funds totalling US$ 3 million. The officer assigned to the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination has contributed to sectoral needs assessment in the consolidated humanitarian assistance programme and to the follow-up of donor commitments. Support was given in the coordination and planning of emergency and rehabilitation activities, targeting both government and RENAMO areas through joint assessment missions and sectoral committees.

87. WHO supported Namibia in updating the country's health requirements under the drought emergency appeal. The Ministry of Health has started a review of the national emergency plan and is consolidating information systems for an early warning system. A review of national legislation on disasters has been undertaken.

88. In 1993, WHO supported Swaziland in assessing its health needs arising from drought and cholera and dysentery epidemics, and is now assisting in emergency preparedness against diarrhoeal disease outbreaks, with funds totalling US$ 47,000.

89. In the United Republic of Tanzania, a drought is affecting 1.5 million people and approximately 300,000 refugees have entered the country from Burundi. WHO emergency assistance has included health needs assessment and the provision of US$ 80,000 worth of new emergency health kits to cope with drought, cholera and meningitis epidemics and floods. WHO also assisted in emergency training.

90. WHO assisted in assessing Zambia's health needs arising from drought and cholera, dysentery and meningitis epidemics.

91. WHO assisted in an assessment of Zimbabwe's health needs arising from drought and cholera and dysentery epidemics and in fund-raising. A US$ 182,000 programme for emergency preparedness against diarrhoeal epidemics is being implemented. WHO also provided US$ 20,000 in technical and financial support for the national emergency database and an epidemiological early warning system.

92. At the subregional level, in 1993, an intercountry meeting on emergency preparedness and response was attended by 30 senior officials from Ministries of Health and Civil Defence throughout southern Africa; they prepared a summary of disasters and national capacities in their countries, including proposals for emergency preparedness activities that are being followed up with the help of voluntary contributions to WHO. Besides individual country assistance, WHO supported projects on diarrhoeal disease control in southern Africa, totalling around US$ 555,000.

93. In 1993, WHO collaborated with SADC by funding the participation of Ministers of Health of member States in an intercountry workshop on drought management. Among the workshop's recommendations were that SADC should establish an advisory board on health and nutrition, and that a system should be established for the procurement of medical emergency supplies to strengthen the

management of two major hazards in southern Africa, namely droughts and epidemics.

10. Universal Postal Union

94. The following table summarizes the assistance of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) to the front-line States and other neighbouring States during 1993.

A. UPU resources

1. Individual activities

Country	Nature and duration	Field
Botswana	Consultant (1.5 months)	International postal accounting
	Fellowship (3 months)	Postal management
	Fellowship (1.5 months)	Training of trainers
Lesotho	Regional adviser (2 weeks)	Programming follow-up
	Consultant (1 month)	Commercial and marketing strategies
	Consultant (1 month)	Legal status of the posts
	Fellowship (2 months)	Postal statistics
	Fellowship (1.5 months)	Postal management
Namibia	Regional adviser (2 weeks)	Programming follow-up
	Consultant (1 month	Commercial and marketing strategies
	Fellowship (2 weeks)	Postal management
Zimbabwe	Consultant (1.5 months)	Postal planning

2. Group activities

Field and duration	Receiving country and nature of aid
Pricing and cost accounting workshop (2 weeks)	Malawi (1 fellowship) Zambia (2 fellowships) and Zimbabwe (1 fellowship)

B. Other resources (UNDP)

Country	Nature and duration	Field
United Republic of Tanzania	Consultant (1 month)	Electronic mail
	40 fellowships (2-4 weeks)	Various fields of training in postal services
Zimbabwe	Consultant (2 weeks)	Analysis of the situation of the postal services

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HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights, including the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 5	3
II.	PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	6 - 49	4
	A. Publications programme	6 - 19	4
	B. Translation programme	20	8
	C. Briefings, exhibitions and human rights observances	21 - 25	9
	D. Relationship between public information activities and the programme of advisory services and technical assistance	26 - 34	10
	E. Coordination and cooperation within and outside the United Nations	35 - 49	12

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CONTENTS (continued)

		Paragraphs	Page
III.	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION	50 - 196	15
	A. Activities in the field of human rights	52 - 102	16
	B. Activities of information centres and services	103 - 196	25
Annex.	Publications issued by the Centre for Human Rights as at June 1994		44

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 47/128 of 18 December 1992, the General Assembly reaffirmed that activities to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights were essential to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations set out in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter, and that carefully designed programmes of teaching, education and information were essential to the achievement of lasting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and recognized the catalytic effect of initiatives of the United Nations on national and regional public information activities.

2. The World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights was launched by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/128 of 8 December 1988, with the objectives of increasing understanding and awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms and educating the public on the international machinery available for the promotion and protection of those rights and freedoms and the efforts of the United Nations to realize them.

3. In resolution 47/128, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of that resolution for consideration under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms". The present report is submitted in accordance with that request and contains information relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information.

4. In keeping with the objectives of the Campaign, the United Nations is developing its information and education programme, as information leading to awareness and knowledge of basic rights and freedoms represents an essential element of the universal implementation of the standards already set in the field of human rights. The five main areas of activity of the Campaign are: the publications programme; the translation programme; briefings, exhibitions and human rights observances; fellowships and internships; and workshops, seminars and training courses.

5. In its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, the General Assembly, considering that the promotion and protection of all human rights is one of the priorities of the international community, and reaffirming the necessity for a continued adaptation of the United Nations human rights machinery to the current and future needs in the promotion and protection of human rights and the need to improve its coordination, efficiency and effectiveness, decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Subsequently, Mr. José Ayala Lasso was appointed as the first United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and assumed his functions on 31 March 1994. While the harmonization and coordination of the United Nations activities aimed at promoting and protecting human rights in general is a major responsibility of the High Commissioner, the coordination of United Nations education and public information programmes in the field of human rights is specifically mentioned in resolution 48/141 as one of his functions. In addition, on several occasions the High Commissioner has stressed the importance he attaches to the

implementation of activities for increasing the awareness of human rights among the general public. It is therefore expected that the appointment of the High Commissioner will contribute not only to the enhancement of the information and promotional activities carried out by the Centre for Human Rights, abut also, through the exercise of his coordinating role, to improved system-wide efforts to these ends.

II. PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

A. Publications programme

6. In its resolution 47/128, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need for information materials on human rights to be carefully designed in a clear and accessible form, to be tailored to regional and national requirements and circumstances with specific target audiences in mind, and to be effectively disseminated in national and local languages and in sufficient volume to have the desired impact. In keeping with that directive, the Centre for Human Rights continued to develop information material which is distributed to national and regional human rights institutions, academic and research institutions, the media, non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals. The Centre also contributed substantially during the reporting period to the preparation of general United Nations publications, such as the Yearbook of the United Nations and Everyone's United Nations.

1. Fact Sheet series

7. The Fact Sheet series consists of booklets directed at a non-specialized audience, addressing various aspects of United Nations activities in the field of human rights, including the international mechanisms for the protection of human rights, or specific human rights issues. Fact Sheets are published in the six official languages of the United Nations and distributed world wide free of charge. Owing to increased demand, several Fact Sheets have been reprinted, including No. 1 (Human Rights Machinery) in Spanish; No. 4 (Methods of Combating Torture) in Arabic and Spanish; No. 11 (Summary or Arbitrary Executions) in English; No. 13 (International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights) in Spanish; No. 17 (The Committee against Torture) in all official languages; No. 18 (Minority Rights) in Arabic, Chinese and Spanish; No. 19 (National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights) in English and Russian; and No. 20 (Human Rights and Refugees) in English and Russian. Since the last report to the General Assembly, three new Fact Sheets have been issued: No. 19, No. 20 and No. 21 (The Human Right to Adequate Housing), (the latter in English and Spanish only, pending further translation).

8. A Fact Sheet entitled Discrimination against Women: The Convention and the Committee has been prepared and is currently being published. Fact Sheets on migrant workers, on religious intolerance and on the right to food are in preparation. Fact Sheet No. 6 (Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances) has been revised and now includes the text of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance proclaimed by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. Several Fact Sheets, including No. 1 (Human Rights

Machinery), No. 3 (Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights), No. 10 (The Rights of the Child) and No. 16 (The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), are being revised and updated. The complete list of Fact Sheets is contained in the annex.

2. Professional Training Series

9. An important development in the elaboration of teaching and educational materials is the established Professional Training Series, designed primarily to provide support to the project activities of the programme of advisory services and technical assistance of the Centre for Human Rights, as well as to assist other organizations involved in human rights education for professional groups. Each manual or handbook in this series is directed at a specific target audience selected for its ability to influence the human rights situation at the national level. The Professional Training Series is flexible and can adapt materials to the particular needs and realities of a range of potential audiences within the target group, in terms of their culture, education, history and experience. Where appropriate, information on effective pedagogical techniques is included to assist trainers in utilizing the manuals as effectively as possible. An emphasis on "training the trainers" allows for the broadest possible dissemination of human rights principles and information with a minimum of resource expenditure. Handbooks, on the other hand, are developed on a reference format.

10. Each manual or handbook is prepared with the assistance of experts in the relevant fields and is subject to extensive external review and appraisal. Where appropriate, manuals or handbooks are tested in training sessions prior to their finalization. The first publication in the series, Human Rights and Social Work: A Manual for Schools of Social Work and the Social Work Profession, was originally published in 1992 and subsequently revised. It is currently available in English and it is expected that other language versions will soon follow. The second and third publications in the series, Human Rights and Elections: A Handbook on the Legal, Technical and Human Rights Aspects of Elections and Human Rights and Pre-trial Detention: A Handbook of International Standards relating to Pre-trial Detention, have been published in English and are being translated into other official languages. The Centre is currently elaborating two further manuals, on human rights training for law enforcement officials and on the establishment and strengthening of effective national human rights institutions, which are expected to be published in the course of 1994. The Manual on Human Rights Reporting will also be revised and updated during 1994 and its format made suitable as a pedagogical tool for training courses on reporting obligations.

3. Human Rights Study Series

11. The Human Rights Study Series reproduces studies and reports on important human rights issues prepared by experts of the Commission on Human Rights or the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Six studies in the series have been published so far (see annex). The first five are available in all official United Nations languages and the sixth is

available in English, French, Russian and Spanish. Two additional studies are being edited, on the right to development and on the sexual exploitation of children.

4. Ad hoc publications

12. Ad hoc publications consist mainly of reports and proceedings of conferences, workshops and other events held under the auspices of the Centre for Human Rights. Since the last report of the Secretary-General, one new ad hoc publication has been issued. There are now 17 titles in the series (see annex).

13. In keeping with its policy of rationalizing and streamlining its publications programme, the Centre for Human Rights has decided to reserve the ad hoc series for publishing the results of particularly important or innovative events and activities. The latest publication is the report of the United Nations Workshop for the Asia-Pacific Region on Human Rights Issues. The workshop was organized in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/40 of 28 February 1992 under the programme of advisory services and technical assistance of the Centre and in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia. The report reproduces the opening address by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and the concluding remarks of the Chairman. It also contains detailed summaries of the various topics discussed at the workshop, including the issue of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and the possibility of establishing a regional human rights mechanism in the Asia and Pacific region. The report is available in English and French.

14. The Centre is devoting considerable efforts to the elaboration of teaching materials at all levels. ABC: Teaching Human Rights was issued in 1989 and is available in all six official languages. Several translations of the booklet into other languages have been made by non-governmental organizations active in the field of human rights education.

5. Reference material

15. The reference publications of the Centre for Human Rights, which are United Nations publications, are directed at a more specialized audience. They include:

(a) United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights, which appears every five years, is the standard United Nations reference work in the field of human rights. The last issue, covering the period from 1945 to 1988, is available in all official languages except Russian. A new issue, covering the period from 1989 to 1993, is being published and will soon be available in English. Other official language versions will follow during 1994;

(b) Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments contains the texts of the basic international instruments in the field of human rights. The format of this publication has been reviewed and it now consists of two volumes,

each divided into two parts. Volume I, containing universal instruments, has been published in English. Volume II, which is being printed, is devoted to regional instruments; it is a multilingual publication which reproduces the texts of regional instruments in their original languages;

(c) Human Rights International Instruments: Chart of Ratifications. Two issues of this periodical appeared in 1993 and one in 1994. The current issue contains information updated to 30 June 1994;

(d) Human Rights: Status of International Instruments includes detailed information on ratifications, reservations, objections and declarations relating to the human rights instruments contained in the Compilation. An updated version is being prepared and will be published at the end of 1994;

(e) The Yearbook on Human Rights, in the context of the review of the information programme, has had its format and content thoroughly revised. The review took into account comments received from Governments and non-governmental organizations which indicated that the Yearbook did not satisfy the need for information on the activities of the different human rights treaty bodies, the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. A new outline for the Yearbook was accordingly prepared, which takes into account information available in the reports of those bodies. The first issue of the Yearbook for 1993 is currently being prepared. Guidelines for the content and format of the Yearbook are contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/37 of 10 May 1979. These indicate that the Yearbook should include "extracts from important documents adopted by the relevant organs of the United Nations system or submitted in accordance with decisions of such organs, selected with a view to their wider dissemination, and statements of policy or principle by the Secretary-General on questions of human rights". The new version of the Yearbook will provide information from documents and reports submitted to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and human rights treaty-monitoring bodies;

(f) Official Records of the Human Rights Committee (formerly Yearbook of the Human Rights Committee) is available in English and French up to the 1983-1984 issue, as is volume I of the 1985-1986 issue. Volume I of the 1987 issue and volume I of the 1987-1988 issue are available only in English. The English versions of volume II of the 1985-1986, 1987 and 1987-1988 issues are in preparation;

(g) Human Rights Committee, Selected Decisions under the Optional Protocol, volume 1, Second to Sixteenth Sessions is out of stock; volume 2, Seventeenth to Thirty-second Sessions (October 1982-April 1988) is available in Spanish; the English version is out of stock and only a few copies of the French version are still available. A reprint of volume 1 and of the English and French versions of volume 2 would be highly desirable if the necessary resources are made available.

16. A number of publications and public information materials were issued in connection with the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to

25 June 1993. The Centre for Human Rights assisted the United Nations Library in the publication of the Human Rights Bibliography. The Bibliography takes a dual approach: human rights in the context of the United Nations and human rights in a global context. The first five volumes include some 9,000 entries concerning documents published by the United Nations and contained in the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS). Volume I contains the introduction and a main list by category; volume II contains the authors' index; and volumes III to V contain the subject index. The project will continue with the inclusion of a series of works on human rights published outside the United Nations and in various languages.

17. Also in the context of the activities carried out in connection with the World Conference on Human Rights, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/116 of 17 December 1991, the Centre for Human Rights published the United Nations Reference Guide in the Field of Human Rights. The Guide is divided into 11 chapters, with subheadings, under which all relevant documents are listed by subject. The Guide is complementary to the Human Rights Bibliography. Both are available in English.

6. Publications discontinued

(a) Bulletin of Human Rights

18. As a result of the revision of the information programme, publication of the Bulletin of Human Rights was suspended.

(b) Human Rights Newsletter

19. The Human Rights Newsletter was launched in 1988 and appeared quarterly in English and French. In 1992, after a first evaluation by the Centre for Human Rights, the Newsletter was discontinued until a more careful revision of its role and content could be undertaken and adequate resources assigned for its timely production. In view of the lack of personnel available for its production, the Newsletter was not published in 1993 and 1994. There are no plans to resume publication.

B. Translation programme

20. The Centre for Human Rights, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information, has been coordinating the translation and authentication of regional and local language versions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Centre is now in the process of reviewing the translation programme with a view to increasing both the range of instruments translated and the number of language versions produced. To this end, it is formulating a strategy in relation to the three instruments comprising the International Bill of Human Rights so as to identify the language versions which exist and those still to be produced. Non-governmental organizations are a valuable source of assistance in this respect and their cooperation is being actively sought. The Centre will continue working closely with the Department of Public Information in an effort to ensure the widespread and effective dissemination of the translated

instruments. In addition, under technical assistance country projects, international human rights instruments and other United Nations human rights publications have been translated, published and disseminated in local languages in Albania, Bulgaria, Guinea, Hungary, Mongolia and Romania. Human rights documents were also translated into Portuguese for projects in Sao Tome and Principe and other Portuguese-speaking countries.

C. Briefings, exhibitions and human rights observances

21. The Centre for Human Rights organizes briefings on United Nations activities in the field of human rights and on specific human rights issues for students, diplomats, journalists, public officials, professors and non-governmental organizations. The Centre also provides lectures for the briefings organized by the Department of Public Information. More than 100 such briefings were delivered by officers of the Centre during the reporting period.

22. The Centre, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information, organized the celebration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March 1994. A round table on racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia was held, with the participation of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, the Chairman of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and a representative of the non-governmental organization community.

23. A number of exhibitions were sponsored by the Centre in 1993 in connection with human rights events. The activities organized by the Centre for the celebration of Human Rights Day (10 December) ran for two weeks. On 8 December, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights held a press conference. The Centre organized an exhibition of paintings and sculptures inspired by human rights issues. The Centre also sponsored an exhibition by Soka Gakkai on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments. In addition, an exhibition of historical and recent publications on human rights, organized in cooperation with the United Nations Library, was held from 6 to 10 December. On Human Rights Day itself, a continuous show of films on human rights was organized and, in the afternoon, a round table on human rights in daily life: evolution after the Vienna Conference was held.

24. The Centre was also responsible for arrangements for the awarding of the Human Rights Prize, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2217 A (XXI) of 19 December 1966. These included the call for nominations and the process of selection. Some 1,000 letters were sent to Governments and non-governmental organizations throughout the world. The Centre convened and serviced the meeting of the special committee established by the above-mentioned resolution for the selection of the winners of the prize and cooperated with the Department of Public Information in the organization of the award ceremony. The 1993 Human Rights Prize was awarded to the following nine individuals and organizations for their outstanding contribution in the field of human rights:

> Erica-Irene Daes (Greece), Chairman and Rapporteur of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

James P. Grant (United States of America), Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

The Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists, represented by Adama Dieng, Secretary-General of the Commission;

The medical personnel of the Central Hospital of Sarajevo, represented by Farouk Konjhodyic, Director-General of the hospital;

Ganesh Man Singh, Supreme Leader of the Nepali Congress;

Sonia Picado Sotela, a Costa Rican jurist, Vice-President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and Executive Director of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights;

The Sudanese Women's Union, represented by Fatima Ibrahim, President of the Union;

Father Julio Tumiri Javier, founder and President of the Permanent Assembly of Human Rights of Bolivia;

Hassib Ben Ammar (Tunisia), President of the Arab Institute for Human Rights.

25. The Centre for Human Rights is also participating in preparations for the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. The fiftieth anniversary will be celebrated at Geneva by an "open house" at the Palais des Nations on 22 October 1995, during which presentations will be made of the various activities of the United Nations relating to peace, human rights, humanitarian action and sustainable development. A committee has been set up within the United Nations Office at Geneva and discussions are under way as to how best to present the various activities to the general public. The Geneva authorities are working closely with the United Nations Office at Geneva on this and television and radio programmes broadcast from the Palais des Nations are being considered.

D. Relationship between public information activities and the programme of advisory services and technical assistance

26. Since its inception, the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights has been closely linked to the advisory services and technical assistance programme of the Centre for Human Rights. This link has been strengthened in recent years as the Centre attempts to rationalize scarce resources and maximize its overall effectiveness in both areas. The Professional Training Series is one example of the close relationship between public information and technical cooperation. Other areas of the two programmes which overlap include fellowships, internships and training courses.

1. Fellowship programme

27. The General Assembly made direct provision for the human rights fellowship programme in its resolution 926 (X) of 14 December 1955. Under the terms of that resolution, assistance provided by the Secretary-General is to be rendered in agreement with Governments on the basis of their requests. Fellowships are awarded only to candidates nominated by their Governments, and are financed under the regular budget for advisory services. Every year the Secretary-General sends out invitations to Member States to submit nominations. Governments are reminded that nominees should be directly involved in functions affecting human rights, particularly in the administration of justice. The Secretary-General also draws their attention to concerns expressed by the General Assembly, in many of its resolutions, with respect to the rights of women, and encourages the nomination of women candidates.

28. During the reporting period, there has been a substantial increase in interest in the fellowship programme, on the part of many countries. In 1993 and 1994, a particularly large number of applications for fellowships was received. Indeed, applications have tripled over the past three years, making the selection procedure extremely competitive. For 1993, 67 Governments nominated 96 candidates, and the League of Arab States nominated one candidate. For 1994, 78 Governments nominated 112 candidates, of whom 17 have so far been selected, 7 of them women. The Secretary-General has attempted, within the limits of available resources, to ensure a broad distribution of fellowships among different nationalities, priority being given, inter alia, to applicants from developing countries, taking into consideration the allocation of a fair share to women, in conformity with relevant General Assembly resolutions.

29. Following the conclusion of the 1993 fellowship programme, the Centre conducted a comprehensive evaluation, which resulted in the elaboration of a plan for the programme's revision. Among the changes adopted for subsequent fellowship programmes was the decision to hold the 1994 session at the International Labour Organization's training centre at Turin, Italy.

2. Internship programme

30. During the reporting period, the Centre offered some 160 internships to graduate students to enable them to gain firsthand knowledge of United Nations action and procedures in the field of human rights, through active participation in the work of the Centre under the direct supervision of its staff members. The internship programme has, over the years, proved to be beneficial both to the interns themselves and to the Centre, which has been faced with chronic shortages of staff. However, no funding has been available for the programme, internships being awarded without financial commitment of any kind on the part of the Centre or other United Nations bodies. This lack of funds to support interns has resulted in particularly low participation by students from developing countries (some 80 per cent of the interns come from developed countries). Accordingly, the need for funding of interns from developing countries remains an important consideration.

31. To improve the quality of the internship programme, the Centre organized, in cooperation with the Human Rights Programme of the State University of New York at Buffalo, a series of information briefings during June and July of 1993 and 1994. Those briefings addressed various aspects of international law and international organizations, mainly in the field of human rights.

32. During 1993 and 1994, the Centre received a donation from the International Service for Human rights of 200 copies of an orientation manual for distribution to new interns to enable them to familiarize themselves with the United Nations system for the promotion and protection of human rights.

3. Training courses and other technical cooperation activities with a public information element

33. In its resolution 47/128, the General Assembly noted the special value, under the advisory services and technical assistance programme, of regional and national training courses and workshops, in cooperation with Governments, regional and national organizations and non-governmental organizations, in promoting practical education and awareness in the field of human rights. Such events have also served the aims of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights, namely increasing knowledge and awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms. An account of the training courses, seminars and workshops organized by the Centre is given in the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/1994/78).

34. During 1993 and 1994, the Centre has participated in more than 150 conferences, workshops, seminars, training courses, consultations and other meetings held all over the world. Participation in these events has provided the opportunity to disseminate information on human rights issues and to explain the purposes of the Campaign.

E. Coordination and cooperation within and outside the United Nations

35. In paragraph 10 of its resolution 47/128, the General Assembly called upon the Centre for Human Rights to coordinate the substantive activities of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights pursuant to the direction of the Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, and to serve as liaison with Governments, regional and national institutions, non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals in the development and implementation of the activities of the Campaign. It also stressed, in paragraph 12, the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with regard to education for human rights.

1. Inter-agency cooperation

36. As part of its ongoing efforts to coordinate its activities with those of other United Nations bodies and in keeping with the terms of General Assembly resolution 47/128, the Centre for Human Rights convenes each year at Geneva an inter-agency meeting on human rights issues. These meetings allow participants to review joint projects and to exchange information on a number of ongoing activities in the field of human rights carried out by the various organizations. They also provide an opportunity to identify further forms of cooperation between the Centre and the organizations concerned. Information, documentation and education in the field of human rights is one of the items on the agenda of these meetings.

37. Following the World Conference on Human rights, the Centre convened two inter-agency meetings, on 7 and 14 October 1993, to discuss in depth the follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. The meetings were attended by representatives of the following United Nations bodies and organizations: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Volunteers (UNV), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Non-governmental Liaison Service, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

38. The Centre was represented at both meetings by senior staff members. Participants explicitly identified areas in which they could cooperate with the Centre, as follows: UNDP expressed its readiness to cooperate in the programme of advisory services and technical assistance, in particular where it dealt with economic, social and cultural rights; WHO was ready to cooperate in implementing the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and in preparing a plan of action for such implementation; UNESCO was particularly interested in cooperation in relation to a decade on human rights education; UNIDO expressed its willingness to cooperate with the Centre and financial institutions in developing a strategy for a better integration of women's needs in development assistance; FAO expressed its readiness to cooperate with the Centre in a programme relating to the right to food.

39. The Centre for Human Rights also brought together all bodies and agencies dealing with women's rights in order to organize their input to the World Summit for Social Development (1995), the International Conference on Population and Development (1994) and the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995). With regard to information, the participants discussed the question of establishing a database and agreed that the system chosen should enhance cooperation and prevent duplication. Also discussed was the question of a reporting system which would permit the bodies and agencies to inform the Centre annually about their human rights activities. The Centre was requested to inform the other United Nations bodies regularly of its activities. Participants agreed to provide the Centre with documentation on their human rights activities and programmes.

40. In implementing its publications programme, the Centre cooperates with other bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, and with non-governmental organizations. Examples of this cooperation are the manuals on human rights training for law-enforcement officials and on human rights in the administration of justice, and the handbook of international standards relating to pre-trial detention, prepared in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. The Fact Sheets on discrimination against women and on human rights and refugees were both submitted to the relevant agencies for comments.

2. Non-governmental organizations

41. Non-governmental organizations continue to cooperate actively with the United Nations bodies dealing with human rights, providing them with information and expertise. They also contribute effectively to the implementation of the activities of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights, especially in the areas of information, education and dissemination of United Nations materials and publications. The General Assembly made reference to the valuable action of non-governmental organizations in paragraph 13 of resolution 47/128, in which it requested the Secretary-General in the implementation of the Campaign, to take advantage, as much as possible, of the collaboration of such organizations for, inter alia, the dissemination of human rights materials, with a view to increasing universal awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

42. Some 5,000 letters have been received by the Centre for Human Rights during 1994 from non-governmental organizations throughout the world, requesting publications, information and participation by the Centre in various events (seminars, workshops, conferences, celebrations). These letters were replied to individually and the requested information provided. Some of the letters contained requests to be included on the mailing list for information on human rights or documents of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The volume of the mailing list, which includes governmental and non-governmental organizations, institutions and individuals, has now increased to a point far beyond the capacity of the distribution services.

43. In connection with the forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, special briefings for representatives of non-governmental organizations were given by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and senior staff members of the Centre. Special meetings with the Chairman of the Commission and of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities were also organized.

44. In Geneva and New York, non-governmental organizations were associated with the celebration of Human Rights Day on 10 December 1993, the forty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. At Geneva, two representatives of non-governmental organizations were among the seven panellists in the round table on human rights in daily life: evolution after the Vienna Conference, organized by the Centre. Other non-governmental organizations contributed to the event by presenting exhibitions on the

Declaration and other human rights issues and providing material for an exhibition of publications prepared in the context of the celebration. They also contributed video films that were shown at the Palais des Nations.

45. Special briefings on the World Conference on Human Rights for the non-governmental organization community were given at Headquarters in New York and at Geneva by senior staff members of the Centre.

3. Academic and research institutions

46. The Centre for Human Rights regularly cooperates with the International Institute for Human Rights at Strasbourg, France, where three staff members of the Centre gave lectures in English, French and Spanish for a one-week period during the Institute's annual human rights courses in the summer of 1993 and 1994. United Nations human rights fellows regularly spend two weeks at the Institute in order to deepen their knowledge of regional human rights protection systems.

47. The Centre continued its cooperation with the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights at San José, the International Institute of Humanitarian Law at San Remo, Italy; the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences at Siracusa, Italy; the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law at Lund, Sweden; the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva; and the Ecole International at Bordeaux, France.

48. Cooperation also continued throughout 1993 and 1994 with the Arab Institute for Human Rights at Tunis and the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights at Banjul. The Centre also gave briefings at the request of various human rights and academic institutions, including the Liverpool Institute of Public Administration and Management (United Kingdom), the Institut des haute études commerciales de Liège (Belgium), the Amsterdam School of International Relations and Erasmus University (Netherlands), Lund University (Sweden) and the Fédération études française des clubs UNESCO (France).

49. Finally, the Centre provided a staff member to the Academy of International Law at The Hague and the Netherlands Institute of Human Rights to give lectures at a training course on the international law of human rights held at The Hague.

III. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

50. As the Secretariat department that has primary responsibility for information programmes and activities, the Department of Public Information coordinates and initiates public information activities for the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights. As secretariat to the Joint United Nations Information Committee, the Department also promotes system-wide information activities in the field of human rights. The Department continues its multi-media approach to ensure the effective coverage of United Nations human rights activities, and world-wide distribution of relevant information materials on human rights. During 1993 this work was greatly expanded because of the many additional activities undertaken to publicize the World Conference

on Human Rights (14-25 June 1993) and the International Year of the World's Indigenous People (1993).

51. In the programme budget for biennium 1994-1995, the Department continues to have a mandate under the thematic heading "Human rights". It also continues to have other mandated programmes in such related areas as social, cultural and economic rights; rights of specific groups; and other major issues including the question of Palestine, self-determination, decolonization and the advancement of women. The Department's related activities are regularly reported to the General Assembly and to other intergovernmental bodies under each specific area or issue.

A. Activities in the field of human rights

52. The multi-media approach of the Department in the field of human rights includes: production of printed material, films, radio and television programmes, photos and exhibits; undertaking press coverage of all intergovernmental meetings on human rights; holding of press conferences and briefings; initiating contacts with the media; answering public inquiries; holding special events and other activities; collaborating with non-governmental organizations; utilizing the resources of the 67 United Nations information centres and services; and coordinating inter-agency promotional activities. It should be noted that most of these projects are not funded under the programme budget thematic heading "Human rights" but under other sections of the programme budget.

53. Resources amounting to $206,000 were included in section 31.15 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 specifically for public information promotional activities on human rights. In the programme budget for 1994-1995, some $250,000 has been allocated for those activities.

54. During 1993 and the first half of 1994, in addition to an extensive public information strategy implemented by the Department to promote the World Conference on Human Rights and the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, activities undertaken included the commemoration of Human Rights Day; the production of print materials such as pamphlets, backgrounders, booklets, feature articles, posters, logo sheets, and brochures regarding United Nations work in the field of human rights; outreach and liaison with the media and NGOs to promote the work of the organization concerning human rights; official and local language versions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; reprints and new language production of human rights instruments; publication of Objective: Justice, and continued acquisition of documentation and development of reference services on human rights at the libraries of the United Nations information centres and services.

55. In initiating activities for the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights in 1994, the Department is building on the momentum generated by the information activities undertaken in the previous biennium to promote the Conference and the International Year of the World's Indigenous People. Major upcoming events such as the World Summit for Social Development, the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the

Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as well as the launching of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People offer opportunities to promote the human rights work of the United Nations. In addition, the regular calendar of international days, especially Human Rights Day, is utilized to generate interest in the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights. In this, the outreach activities undertaken by the United Nations information centres and services can have a significant impact.

1. World Conference on Human Rights

56. The Department's public information strategy to promote the World Conference on Human Rights was implemented during 1992-1993. A separate budget of $400,000 was allocated for these activities, including coverage of the Conference itself.

57. The following products, produced during 1992, continued to be distributed during the first six months of 1993: a brochure on the purposes of the Conference (DPI/1273) in the six official languages plus German (over 58,000 copies distributed in 1993); a conference poster (DPI/1226) in the six official languages plus German (30,000 copies distributed in 1993); and a press information kit (DPI/1279) in English, French and Spanish (19,000 copies distributed in 1993). The kit included the following feature articles: "United Nations mechanisms to protect human rights" (DPI/1290), "Providing human rights technical assistance" (DPI/1274), "Human rights and development" (DPI/1275), "Human rights and humanitarian assistance" (DPI/1291), "Human rights and the girl child" (DPI/1284) and "Eliminating torture" (DPI/1292). Two reproducible photostats of the Conference logo design in all official languages were also included. In addition, the kit included material on the International Year of the World's Indigenous People (see para. 77 below).

58. Because of the heavy demand at the beginning of 1993, a second edition of the information kit was prepared (7,000 English, 1,000 French, 3,000 Spanish and 1,000 German) for distribution before and during the Conference itself. In addition to some of the material from the previous kit, the new kit contained new material, including fact sheets from six United Nations organizations regarding their human rights work, a feature article on human rights and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, press contact information, a pre-Conference round-up, the Conference agenda and a glossy public service announcement for reproduction in other publications. Kits were distributed to a specially prepared mailing list of media, to United Nations information centres, and to NGO representatives and government delegations at Vienna.

59. The black-and-white print public service announcement included in the kit was based on the design of the Conference poster, for free placement in magazines and newspapers. It ran in many publications, primarily in North America, Europe and Latin America, including The Atlantic and Human Rights Quarterly, Columbia Journalism Review, The New Yorker, The New York Review of Books and Business Week. United Nations information centres were requested to place it in local or regional print media and United Nations bodies and organizations published it in their periodicals.

60. A supplement on the issues before the Conference was printed in the March 1993 edition of the periodical UN Chronicle in the six official languages. Additional copies of the supplement were printed and distributed separately to United Nations information centres, individuals and NGOs and made available at conferences and other events concerning human rights. The June 1993 edition of the Department's journal, Objective: Justice, was devoted entirely to coverage of the preparations for the World Conference.

61. A special edition on human rights of the publication Notes for Speakers was distributed beginning in May 1993 in English. This reference tool for those making presentations about United Nations work in the field of human rights contained concise material suitable for quoting in speeches or lectures. An updated version, including the results of the Conference, was released in October in English, French and Spanish.

62. Information programmes promoting the Conference were organized at the national level by many of the 67 United Nations information centres and services. Seed money totalling $40,000 was provided to centres for these activities (see sect. B.2 below).

63. Eight 15-minute radio documentaries were produced to highlight the issues before the Conference. The series was distributed beginning in March 1993 in 15 languages, including the six official languages, to more than 1,700 broadcasting organizations world wide.

64. Four "United Nations in action" television programmes were produced on human rights issues for use on the Cable News Network (CNN) weekly programme "World Report", which is seen in 90 countries. The Department also distributed these to other broadcasters world wide in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

65. The Department's half-hour television interview programme "World Chronicle" featured the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights on preparations for the Conference.

66. A series of 10 videc public service announcements were produced by the Department in collaboration with Austrian television and independent producers. These included a rock video-style spot, four spots in Spanish by a production house in Colombia and others produced on a pro bono basis by prominent advertising agencies in Europe for broadcast on SuperChannel, the London-based pan-European broadcaster. The Austrian television spots were extensively broadcast in Austria.

67. The Spanish-language public service announcements designed for distribution to broadcasters in Latin America, and the Austrian produced television spots, were dubbed in English, and re-edited and packaged for broadcast for the duration of 1993. The European Broadcasting Union, which has regional outlets through the Asian and Caribbean Broadcasting Unions, assisted in distributing the complete package on a pro bono basis. Several United Nations information centres also enabled national broadcasters to use the announcements.

68. The Department, with supplementary funds provided by the Government of Austria, also prepared two video clips of 7 minutes and 18 minutes duration, emphasizing United Nations peace-keeping and human rights activities in the field. These video newsreels, or "B-rolls" as they are called in the broadcast industry, were distributed to broadcasters world wide to supplement their coverage of the Conference. The first was distributed prior to the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee in April and the second prior to the Conference itself in June.

69. The Department provided radio and press coverage of the regional preparatory meetings for Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia and the Pacific. Regular television, radio and press coverage was also provided for all the Preparatory Committee meetings at Geneva.

70. Two editions of a four-page newsletter were produced by the United Nations Information Service at Geneva in the months prior to the Conference to update media, NGOs and the United Nations system on preparations for the Conference.

71. For the Conference itself, the Department provided daily briefings for the media and other media liaison activities, press accreditation, conference press coverage, radio, television and photo coverage and information servicing of the United Nations information centres and other United Nations information outlets. A total of 1,950 media representatives were accredited to the Conference. Other activities at the conference site at Vienna included the following:

(a) The Department organized and conducted a journalists' encounter immediately before the Conference, at which more than 300 journalists accredited to cover the Conference were briefed on the main issues on the Conference agenda by key participants;

(b) The Department also organized a fellowship programme for developing country journalists to attend and cover the Conference. With financial assistance from the Government of Austria, the Department funded the attendance of 14 journalists from the Russian Federation, Eastern European countries, the Middle East, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean;

(c) The Department organized a joint United Nations system exhibition of panels and photographs on human rights subjects for display at the Austria Centre, Vienna, with material from 10 different United Nations organizations. Adjacent to the exhibition, the Department also organized the continuous showing of United Nations video documentaries highlighting human rights issues;

(d) During the Conference, the Department organized a total of 71 press conferences and briefings. In addition, round-table meetings were organized involving special guests and selected conference participants, as well as briefings by United Nations officials on specific issues such as the rights of women, children, victims of torture, disappearances, resources and other subjects;

(e) During the Conference the Department issued 41 press releases in English, French and German, 18 notes to correspondents, and summaries of 28 Secretariat briefings;

(f) The Department's television and radio coverage of the Conference included the provision of 24 United Nations television packages distributed to news agencies and television companies. Furthermore, 60 one-on-one radio interviews with key officials were made. Interview feeds in Arabic, French, Spanish, English and Russian were provided;

(g) During the course of the Conference, the Department's NGO liaison office conducted 10 formal briefings for NGO representatives. It also monitored 49 informal meetings organized in cooperation with the United Nations Correspondents Association of Vienna and conducted 29 special meetings of government delegations and NGOs. Approximately 70,000 Conference documents and 31,000 Department publications on different subjects were distributed to NGO representatives;

(h) The Department assisted in the publication of three special newspapers during the Conference, including Terra Viva published by the Inter-Press News Service of Rome, the Earth Times published by the Earth Pledge Foundation of New York, and Vivre Autrement published by Environment and Development in the Third World (ENDA-Tiers Monde) of Dakar;

(i) During the Conference, 458 photographs were produced, including 33 from press conferences, 412 from plenary meetings, and 13 from meetings between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and special guests and other key officials.

72. Prior to the Conference, with assistance from relevant United Nations information centres, the Department organized an outreach campaign to the media with the eight eminent persons invited by the Secretary-General to attend the Conference as his special guests. Activities undertaken to promote the Conference by Jimmy Carter, Elena Bonner, Wole Soyinka, Corazon Aquino, Simone Veil, Nelson Mandela, Rigoberta Menchú Tum and the Crown Prince of Jordan included holding press conferences, recording public service television announcements or giving television, radio and press interviews. The Department also assisted with media arrangements for those of the eminent persons who attended the Conference.

73. After the Conference, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action was published by the Department in English, French and Spanish. Over 21,000 copies were distributed in 1993.

2. International Year of the World's Indigenous People

74. On 18 June 1993, coinciding with the day devoted to the theme of indigenous people during the World Conference on Human Rights, the Department organized two press conferences: one with Rigoberta Menchú Tum, Goodwill Ambassador for the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, and another with Henriette Rasmussen, Minister of Social Affairs of Greenland.

75. The Department organized a fellowship programme for 14 journalists from developing countries to attend the World Conference on Human Rights. One of those chosen was a Kuna journalist from Panama. Funding for the programme came

from the Department's regular budget and from the Government of Austria. The half-day pre-Conference briefing organized for the journalists included a briefing on the Conference agenda item dealing with the Year. More than 300 journalists attended the briefing.

76. The following activities were initiated prior to 1993 and the resulting products continued to be distributed throughout the year. All were funded from the Department's regular budget and included a colour poster (DPI/1238) in the six official languages; an illustrated brochure on the aims of the Year (DPI/1249) in all six official languages, with English, French and Spanish reprints undertaken early in 1993; a brochure on the Voluntary Fund for the Year (DPI/1313) in English, French and Spanish (November 1992). Arabic, Chinese and Russian versions were printed in May 1993.

77. Including the two brochures mentioned above, the information kit for the Year included two reproducible photostats of the logo designs for the Year in all official languages and the following backgrounders in English, French and Spanish: "Who are the world's indigenous people? (DPI/1296); "Promoting the rights of indigenous peoples" (DPI/1248); "Treaties, agreements and constructive arrangements: indigenous peoples and the legal landscape" (DPI/1295); "Indigenous people and self rule" (DPI/1293); "Indigenous peoples and intellectual and cultural property rights" (DPI/1283); and "Indigenous peoples, environment and development" (DPI/1294). This material was included in the 1992 information kit for the World Conference on Human Rights and because of the heavy demand was reprinted early in 1993 as a separate information kit on the Year.

78. A map/chart entitled "Where indigenous peoples live" (DPI/1316) was initially distributed with the kit, but was later withdrawn in response to the objections of the Asian group as to its accuracy. In addition to maintaining that neither the Centre for Human Rights nor the Department of Public Information had the mandated authority to designate, identify, or decide on the identity of indigenous people, the group argued that the dissemination of such information was prejudicial to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of the Member States.

79. A black-and-white print public service announcement was created, based on the design of the poster for the Year, for free placement in magazines and newspapers. The announcement ran in The New Yorker and Cultural Survival. A number of other publications, including Time, Newsweek, Business Week, Atlantic and Readers Digest were provided with copies to run when space became available. United Nations information centres were requested to place it in local or regional print media, and United Nations organizations were asked to publish it in their periodicals.

80. The Year was featured as a cover story in the June 1993 issue of the UN Chronicle. A chapter of the 1993 publication Notes for Speakers, on human rights issues, was devoted to indigenous people. A student leaflet on the Year, for upper primary-level students, was published in English, French and Spanish in September 1993.

81. A number of "United Nations in action" television programmes produced by the Department in English for CNN "World Report" (and in additional languages for wider distribution) featured issues related to indigenous people. These programmes are broadcast in more than 120 countries. Two editions of the weekly half-hour television interview programme "World Chronicle", produced in English by the Department, were devoted to the Year. A public service announcement for television featuring Rigoberta Menchú Tum was produced in Spanish to promote the World Conference on Human Rights.

82. In May 1993, the Centre for Human Rights requested the Department's assistance in publishing the first issue of the newsletter for the Year. The Department undertook the design, layout, proofreading and printing of the newsletter in English and Spanish.

83. Two short videos, "Indigenous voices at the United Nations" and "Indigenous people: a new partnership", were produced by the Department and screened at the eleventh session (1993) of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. One depicts the participation of indigenous people in the launching of the Year and the other touches upon various problems faced by indigenous people and what the United Nations is doing to help them overcome those problems. Both videos are being made available on request to indigenous groups and other interested organizations.

84. One of the series of eight 15-minute radio programmes produced by the Department to promote the World Conference on Human Rights was on the human rights of indigenous people.

85. In October 1993, the Department mounted a major exhibition for the Year in the public lobby of the General Assembly building at United Nations Headquarters. Entitled "Common threads: indigenous peoples and the modern world", the exhibition of artifacts and photographs captured the texture of life in indigenous communities. An accompanying brochure was produced, and an opening ceremony was held.

86. At the request of indigenous groups, the Centre for Human Rights and the Chairperson of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, the Department has produced a book, Seeds of a New Partnership, to commemorate the Year and to publicize the proclamation of the Decade of the World's Indigenous People. It includes excerpts from the speeches made by indigenous people at the General Assembly ceremony launching the Year on 10 December 1992, and a description of the work of the United Nations system to improve the lives of indigenous people.

87. The Department was represented at the technical meeting preceding the session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, which was held at Geneva from 25 to 29 July 1994. Seeds of a New Partnership was distributed in English at that session. A Spanish version is currently being prepared and will be distributed at the launch of the Decade on 9 December.

88. The Department provided partial press and video coverage of the Working Group's 1994 session and provided radio coverage in English and Spanish. Interviews were conducted in various languages for future radio programmes on

the Decade. The Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, once adopted by the General Assembly, will be published in all official languages.

89. The Department is funding the translation and printing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights into indigenous languages. Production in Tzotzil, Tzeltal, Tojolabal, Mayan, Chinantec and Mazatec was overseen by the United Nations Information Centre in Mexico, and undertaken by the Frente Independiente de Pueblos Indios. The Centre in Bolivia had the Declaration translated into Guaraní, while the Centre in Colombia had it translated into Wayu and Paez. The United Nations Information Centre in Bogota had it translated into two major indigenous languages.

90. In addition to the above, the 67 United Nations information centres and services organized numerous activities to promote the Year (see sect. B.2 below).

3. Other activities

91. The Department continued to mobilize public support for the Organization's work in the field of human rights. Human Rights Day, 10 December 1993, was an additional occasion for the Department and its world wide network of information centres and services to undertake activities at the national and local levels to promote both an understanding and support for the Organization's work in this field (see sect. B below). Emphasis was given to specific human rights issues, such as the right to development, women's rights, children's rights and economic and social rights, and to the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty.

92. The expected launching of three international decades relating to human rights issues in December 1994 - the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and the proposed Decade for Human Rights Education - offer further opportunities to generate awareness and understanding of human rights issues.

93. The 30-minute English-language documentary film on human rights entitled "New horizons for human rights, produced by the Department in 1991, was made available in Arabic, French and Spanish in 1993.

94. Reprints of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the official languages of the United Nations and in selected local languages, and of other international human rights instruments, continued in 1993 and 1994. The Department's publications, the UN Chronicle and the Yearbook of the United Nations, continued their regular coverage of human rights issues, including the work of the Commission on Human Rights, the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations bodies.

95. The Department frequently covered human rights issues in its weekly briefings at Headquarters for non-governmental organizations. Eight briefings were devoted to human rights issues during 1993, and seven briefings related to human rights were held in the first half of 1994, each attracting between 100 and 200 participants representing the 1,200 non-governmental organizations world wide that are associated directly with the Department.

96. The Department's Public Inquiries Unit and the focal points on human rights and indigenous people in the Department's Promotion and Public Services Division responded to numerous requests daily for human rights information and publications. From January 1993 to July 1994, the Department's Dissemination and Communications Unit distributed 1,376,031 copies of 90 publications on human rights in the six official languages (plus some others). Electronic distribution of over 170 different human rights items, including press releases, backgrounders, statements by the Secretary-General and United Nations documents reached 212 direct recipients/redisseminators.

97. During the same period, the visitors' service at Headquarters arranged for 109 briefings on human rights issues (including racial discrimination, women and apartheid as well as human rights in general) for a total of 5,130 visitors and arranged for special film/video screenings for other visitors. In addition, information on United Nations work in the field of human rights was given to 625,857 visitors to United Nations Headquarters. This figure reflects a reduction in the number of visitors to Headquarters due to suspension of the guided tours during the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in 1993. The tours resumed in early 1994.

98. The Department regularly included information pertaining to human rights and related issues as part of its weekly radio programmes in official and non-official languages. Including multiple language versions, more than 650 items on human rights issues were produced in 1993 and the first half of 1994. Human rights and related issues were also included in the Department's current affairs radio programmes, such as "Perspective", a 15-minute weekly documentary programme which is broadcast by some 350 radio stations world wide.

99. During the period, the Department continued to give full press, radio and television coverage to the activities of the Organization concerning human rights, including the proceedings of all United Nations intergovernmental bodies dealing with human rights, such as the Commission on Human Rights and its various committees and working groups, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture, the work of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the special rapporteurs on human rights questions. From January 1993 through July 1994, the Department issued over 1,350 different press releases in English and French on human rights issues, including racial discrimination and women's issues.

100. In observance of Human Rights Day 1993 at Headquarters on 10 December, the Department undertook a number of activities to publicize the Human Rights Prize, presented by the Secretary-General to nine winners. These activities included: preparation and distribution world wide of a special press release concerning the nine winners; distribution of press kits containing press releases, the Vienna Declaration on Human Rights and a backgrounder on the significance of the forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration and the follow-up to the Vienna Conference; organization of a press conference for the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and eight of the prizewinners after the ceremony; and arrangements for further interviews by the media and United Nations radio with the prizewinners. Photographs and videos of the awards ceremony were provided to the winners and the news media. The Department also distributed globally the statements on Human Rights Day of the Secretary-

General, the President of the General Assembly and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights.

101. The International Year of the Family (1994) has provided another channel for public information activities in the field of human rights. A press kit on the Year was released in late 1993 in English, French and Spanish, containing background material on human rights and the role of the family in this regard. In co-production with TVE London, a 30-minute video entitled "Honey I'm Home", featuring the problems of families under stress and related human rights issues, was produced and distributed.

102. The appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was publicized by the Department both in print and audio-visual materials. The activities of the High Commissioner received wide coverage in the Department's press releases and radio programmes and in 1994, 24 radio programmes and 31 press releases were devoted to his activities. In June 1994, the Department dispatched a television producer and a local camera team to accompany the High Commissioner during his stay in Rwanda. A "United Nations in action" television programme was produced and distributed for use by broadcasting organizations in more than 60 countries. Additional footage on the work of the High Commissioner was produced for other television productions of the Department.

B. Activities of information centres and services

1. United Nations Information Service at Geneva

103. Because of its proximity to the Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations Information Service at Geneva has a special role to play in the promotion of the work of the United Nations concerning human rights, including that of the High Commissioner. In 1993, the Service played a significant role in the Department's operation to promote the World Conference on Human Rights, both leading up to the Conference and during the Conference itself.

104. From January 1993 to July 1994, the United Nations Information Service at Geneva continued to take special responsibility for covering, through print, radio and audio-visual programmes, activities undertaken by specialized bodies meeting at Geneva and charged with promoting and protecting human rights world wide. Activities also included placement of opinion-editorial articles and the organization of 13 press conferences and a number of media interviews on behalf of the High Commissioner and heads of human rights treaty bodies. Those interviews were arranged with a variety of media organizations, including the BBC World Service (radio), BBC World Service Television, CNN, the Tribune de Genève and other Geneva-based newspapers, the International Herald Tribune, El Pais and others.

105. During the same period, 1,158 press releases (610 English, 548 French) were disseminated to the media and other target audiences. Press briefings, held twice weekly at the United Nations Office at Geneva, focused attention on human rights issues, as did press conferences and interviews featuring human rights advocates and officials. The Information Service also planned and organized

specific events aimed at highlighting international days on human rights-related issues.

106. During the thirty-first graduate study programme organized by the Information Service in July 1993 for 74 graduate students from 47 countries, information on United Nations action in the field of human rights was widely described to participants. Discussions were held on such diverse issues as the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples, the rights of children, and the right to education.

107. For the observance of Human Rights Day 1993, the Service organized a press conference by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and Director of the Centre for Human Rights, and issued a press release (HR/3608) with a series of "side bars" designed to illuminate certain elements. Similar material was issued for distribution by the United Nations Associations, which held their annual meeting at Geneva prior to Human Rights Day, and was also distributed widely to news services, television networks and other media outlets.

108. The United Nations Information Service at Geneva also organized, with the cooperation of the Centre for Human Rights, a series of events, including a round-table discussion with a number of high-level officials, non-governmental organizations and diplomats on the theme "Human rights in daily life - evolution after the world conference"; the showing of documentary videos on human rights themes screened in the United Nations cinema throughout the week of 6 to 10 December; a number of different exhibitions by various artists, including works illuminating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the British painter, William T. Ayton, as well as an exhibition of publications issued recently by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and NGOs working on human rights. In addition, a touring exhibition by Soka Gakkai, entitled "Towards a century of humanity: an overview of human rights in today's world", was inaugurated on Human Rights Day at the Palais des Nations.

109. As in previous years, the Information Service continued coverage of the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights held at the Palais des Nations in 1993 and 1994, as well as the meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights. During 1993 and 1994, the Service also covered 20 different sessions of human rights treaty bodies.

110. Also during the reporting period, the Electronic Media Unit of the Service produced 114 radio reports, programmes and audio cuts on human rights and 62 television items, all for world-wide distribution. Radio interviews produced by the Unit at the end of 1993 were used in the New York series of radio programmes on the state of human rights. Television and radio items in 1994 covered, among other things, the fiftieth session of the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the special session on Rwanda of the Commission on Human Rights, the Committee against Torture and briefings by the High Commissioner and government leaders. Television coverage was provided to World Television News, Reuters Television, CNN, Swiss Television and others.

111. In recognition of the increasing importance which the United Nations is placing on human rights, as well as the creation of the new post of United

Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Service is intensifying its information activities in 1994 within the context of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights.

112. Special events planning in connection with the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (17 October), and Human Rights Day (10 December), all of which involve activities carried out at Geneva by the Centre for Human Rights, will be undertaken by the Service.

113. The Service also prepared the following special press feature papers in 1994: "Antidote to the poison of future generations: United Nations action against racism and racial discrimination"; "Urgent United Nations measures can abate the Rwanda killing" (by the High Commissioner; appeared in the International Herald Tribune, 24 May 1994); and "Human Rights Commission to discuss human rights situation in Rwanda during special session".

2. United Nations information centres and services world wide

114. During 1993, the Department's network of 67 United Nations information centres and services played a significant role in furthering the objectives of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights and greatly expanded their outreach activities to media, NGOs, academics and others. Special information activities were organized to promote the World Conference on Human Rights, Human Rights Day, the International Year of the World's Indigenous People and other human rights events. Funding for some of the activities to publicize the Conference was provided by the Department from the special budget to promote the Conference.

115. In 1993 and 1994, the centres and services continued to disseminate relevant materials from Headquarters such as press kits, background notes, press releases and official documents, and to translate them into local languages, as appropriate. They also organized or assisted with events, meetings, public gatherings and briefings; participated in seminars, panels and lectures for educational and other institutions; and gave interviews to media.

116. The main activities undertaken by selected centres and services from January 1993 to July 1994 are reported on below. In the interest of brevity, this review is not exhaustive; rather it is intended to illustrate the variety of activities undertaken and results achieved.

Algiers

117. The United Nations Information Centre at Algiers organized a film festival on human rights at the Institut de droit of the Université d'Alger Ben Aknoun. The message of the Secretary-General for Human Rights Day 1993 was published in full or in part by all the Arabic and French daily and weekly press. It was also used by national radio, and national television produced a special programme commemorating the Day.

Ankara

118. For Human Rights Day, with the assistance of the United Nations information centre, Turkish NGOs, trade unions, foundations and various groups organized many activities generating wide coverage. Messages were issued by President Demirel, the Prime Minister, the State Minister for Human Rights and other human rights officials. The Deputy Chairman of the Social Democrat Populist Party held a press conference to commemorate the Day. The Centre's efforts to promote the Vienna Conference and the Year of the World's Indigenous People generated broad media coverage. Activities included arranging interviews with a United Nations consultant on human rights.

Antananarivo

119. The United Nations information centre assisted the Chairman of the High Constitutional Court, who represented Madagascar at the World Conference on Human Rights, and the Association of Christian Students of Madagascar in organizing a conference entitled "Initiative and creativity". Local newspapers published the Secretary-General's message alongside the statement of the Government of Madagascar.

Asuncion

120. The United Nations information centre prepared and distributed press releases on the Vienna Conference to the local media, generating extensive coverage.

Athens

121. The seven-page newsletter of the United Nations information centre at Athens for the second quarter of 1993 focused on the Vienna Conference, including the Year of the World's Indigenous People, and 1,000 copies in Greek were distributed to government offices, parliamentarians, journalists, academicians and NGOs. The officer-in-charge gave an interview to the TOP-FM radio station on 14 June concerning the Conference and participated in a round-table discussion on human rights. The Centre prepared a Greek translation of the Conference brochure and forwarded it to the Government of Cyprus, which agreed to provide free printing and distribution.

122. At a special event organized by the Human Rights Foundation to commemorate Human Rights Day, the United Nations was recognized for its work in human rights with the presentation of a plaque to mark the event. The Director of the Centre participated in a panel discussion on the Day. From 10 to 17 December, the Centre organized an exhibition of United Nations human rights publications at the Macedonian University at Thessaloniki. Media activities included coverage of the exhibition by the local radio stations and interviews on State Radio (ERA-1) on 7 December.

Bangkok

123. The United Nations Information Service translated into Thai and distributed the Vienna Conference brochure. The Service also provided press coverage for

the regional preparatory meeting for Asia and the Pacific, issuing press releases, arranging interviews and organizing briefings. Information kits, the human rights newsreel video and press releases were distributed to publicize the Conference.

124. From 20 to 24 November, the Service cooperated with Thailand's oldest university which organized "Chula Expo Academic '93" aimed at promoting respect for human rights, by focusing on progress in science and human rights. The Service provided information materials to facilitate the many activities, dramas, debates and films that took place during the course of the exhibition.

125. The Director of the Service also attended as an observer, and provided media assistance to Child Rights Asianet and the UNICEF East Asia and Pakistan Regional Office, which organized a training programme on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. United Nations pamphlets and books were distributed to the participants and audience. Subsequently, the programme was broadcast nationwide. The Secretary-General's message was translated into Thai and distributed to English and Thai media.

Beirut

126. The United Nations Information Centre at Beirut arranged a briefing on the Vienna Conference for students and professors; disseminated radio programmes on the Conference in Arabic and French; held a press conference in May on issues before the Conference and organized a television programme with Lebanese personalities addressing messages to the Conference. The Centre also provided information assistance to an NGO event organized for Human Rights Day.

Bogota

127. The United Nations Information Centre arranged with the Colombian newspaper El Espectador for the publication each month of a youth magazine devoted to indigenous peoples living in Colombia. The Centre also organized a national painting contest for children and youth on indigenous people in Colombia. More than 7,000 paintings were received in the contest, which provided the design for a commemorative stamp issued for the Year.

128. The Director of the Centre was interviewed on the Conference and on the Year for a special radio programme and gave numerous briefings and lectures on these issues during the year. On 6 May 1993, the Centre organized a workshop on the Conference and the Year attended by 45 NGOs; a declaration was adopted and presented at the Colombian NGO Forum on Human Rights at Vienna. For the Year, the Centre arranged for translation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights into two major indigenous languages. It also arranged for publication of a summary of the Vienna Declaration in an NGO September bulletin.

129. The Centre arranged a Human Rights Day concern in association with the Colombian Committee of Solidarity with Political Prisoners. Media activities included the national airing of the United Nations film "New horizons for human rights" on the national television show "Senderos de Libertad"; issuance of four press releases; and publication of the Secretary-General's message. Editorials

appeared in nine Colombian dailies, and summaries of human rights activities were run on all major newscasts.

Brussels

130. The Centre participated in meetings of the Belgian national working group on the Year of the World's Indigenous People to coordinate activities. The Director gave an interview on the Year to an NGO monthly publication; briefed NGOs on preparations for the Vienna Conference and addressed a national NGO conference on human rights.

131. In the presence of several government Ministers, the Director of the Centre delivered the opening statement at the day-long national human rights conference organized by the Belgian French-speaking Human Rights League. Among special events in which the Centre participated were the presentation of annual human rights awards to the television programme "Couleur locale", which focuses on Belgian citizens active in human rights, anti-discrimination work and minority issues; a philatelic exhibition organized in cooperation with UNICEF, which issued the stamp, "The child the future"; and the special statement made by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Communications at a special ceremony in his hometown of Warenne. For Human Rights Day, the Centre distributed press releases and arranged a video screening on national television of "New horizons for human rights".

132. On 10 February 1994, the officer-in-charge was interviewed by the bulletin of Amnesty International of Belgium, on United Nations human rights activities and the role of NGOs. The Centre completed the Dutch version of the International Bill of Human Rights for distribution in Belgium and the Netherlands.

Bucharest

133. Press releases on the Vienna Conference were translated and disseminated in Romanian, resulting in more than 60 articles being published in the local press.

134. On the occasion of Human Rights Day 1993, the United Nations Information Centre disseminated posters, videos and films to various NGOs, youth and other clubs, as well as to five local municipalities which had organized individual human rights ceremonies around the country generating significant media coverage. The Centre provided the messages of the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly to the Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law of the Ministry of the Interior, for an event attended by 200 persons, including media representatives.

135. More than 30 NGOs attended the joint Centre for Human Rights/UNDP/ Information Centre-sponsored seminar on the United Nations protection systems of the Committee against Torture and on national experience in the protection of women's rights. Another seminar, on penal reform in Romania, was organized by the Romanian Independent Society for Human Rights. The Centre disseminated pertinent reports and documentation.

136. The Romanian Institute for Human Rights and the Centre organized an official ceremony for Human Rights Day which was broadcast live on radio. Two books were launched, and 100 people attended. Non-governmental organizations receiving support from the Centre published books and reports. Newspaper articles also covered the Day. The Centre supplied United Nations information and the messages of the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly to a meeting on human rights and humanitarian law sponsored by the Ministry of the Interior.

137. Early in 1994, the Centre provided the Romanian Association for Humanitarian Law with 86 United Nations conventions, declarations and resolutions on human rights, which were translated into Romanian and published by the Association as volume II of The Human Rights in the United Nations System. On 7 and 8 March 1994, the Romanian Association for Human Rights organized a seminar on the rights of national minorities, which was attended by representatives of national political parties and NGOs.

Buenos Aires

138. The Centre raised funds for a theatre presentation by a well-known indigenous actress at a United Nations Day book fair. To promote the Year of the World's Indigenous People, the Centre requested a leading journalist to organize a programme on the subject and assisted with production of a "United Nations in action" video. The Centre, with corporate assistance, arranged for a journalist from the largest circulation daily paper in Argentina to cover the Vienna Conference, and participated in a meeting on the Conference sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Centre also arranged for two programmes on the Conference on cable television, featuring "United Nations in action" videos, and launched a human rights poster design contest in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior.

139. The local NGO Assemblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos sponsored the Centre's participation in a seminar on violence against adolescents practised by minority institutions. The ceremony was held at the Centre's premises and information materials were distributed. The Secretary-General's message for Human Rights Day 1993 was read and distributed to media and other institutions.

Cairo

140. The Secretary-General's message for Human Rights Day was read and distributed to Egyptian media and other institutions.

Colombo

141. Press releases and other material on the Vienna Conference were made available to the news media by the Centre, which also translated the basic human rights instruments into Sinhala and Tamil. The United Nations Information Centre hosted a panel discussion in July 1993 to review the outcome of the Conference. For the Year of the World's Indigenous People, the Centre assisted with an NGO exhibition highlighting the efforts of Sri Lanka's tribal people, known as veddhas, to serve as environmental protectors.

Copenhagen

142. The Centre produced 4,000 copies of the pamphlet on the Year of the World's Indigenous People in Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish. The Centre mailed accreditation and hotel reservation forms for the Vienna Conference to media representatives with a covering letter in Danish. The Centre also produced 500 copies in Danish of pamphlets on human rights machinery.

143. For Human Rights Day, the message of the Secretary-General was translated into the five Nordic languages, including Icelandic, and faxed to all major electronic media and NGOs. The message was aired in Danish on a morning news programme. A 12-page backgrounder on Human Rights Day, based on material received from Headquarters, was issued as part of UN Facts prepared by the Centre in four Nordic languages. In 1994, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was translated into Finnish and Swedish.

Dakar

144. The Minister for Communications was guest of honour at an exhibit of wood carvings commemorating Human Rights Day, sponsored by Mrs. Elizabeth Diouf, wife of the Head of State. The Secretary-General's message was read and broadcast on Senegalese television.

Dhaka

145. A bilingual collection of poems on human rights was formally released at the United Nations Information Centre on 25 June 1993 by the deputy leader of the National Parliament of Bangladesh. Poets recited their work, and intellectuals and students attended. The collection was published by the Centre in support of the Vienna Conference. Human Rights, a publication translated and published by the Centre, contained information on the Conference and was launched at a commemorative function. Bangladesh radio and television gave special coverage to Human Rights Day events.

Harare

146. Personnel of the United Nations Information Centre arranged for an exhibition and participated in television and radio interviews to increase public awareness of the Vienna Conference and the Year of the World's Indigenous People. In observance of Human Rights Day, the Centre hosted a reception for the media and arranged for television broadcast of the message of the Secretary-General.

Islamabad

147. The Centre organized a one-day workshop on the Vienna Conference, featuring a panel discussion with human rights activists and academicians. Regional declarations on human rights and a leaflet on the Conference were distributed. For Human Rights Day, major dailies published related articles and editorials. The message of the Secretary-General was widely covered in the print media. The President and Prime Minister both issued statements on the Day, and NGOs organized functions and a walk for human rights.

Jakarta

148. A human rights workshop, promoted by the United Nations Information Centre, was officially opened by President Soeharto, in cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights. Press releases from Headquarters on human rights were adapted and produced in English and Bahasa Indonesian. The Director of the Centre facilitated meetings on East Timor with the personal envoy of the Secretary-General. In commemoration of Human Rights Day, the Centre produced a United Nations bulletin and poster. Both were disseminated in English and Indonesian language versions.

Kathmandu

149. The Centre hosted a two-day seminar on human rights, environment and development at which government agencies, NGOs and United Nations system representatives were present. Information materials were distributed to government offices, educational institutions, political leaders, lawyers, the media and the public. The messages of the Secretary-General, the Prime Minister and the Law and Justice Minister were broadcast on national television and radio in Nepal. The Secretary-General's message was widely distributed to the print media and, together with human rights charts and posters, was displayed at various libraries and display boards in the country.

Khartoum

150. For the Year of the World's Indigenous People, brochures and posters highlighting indigenous people were widely distributed, and briefings were held for the media, NGOs and the public. To highlight the Vienna Conference, the Centre distributed a special kit with materials, posters, backgrounders and fact sheets produced by the Department of Public Information.

Kinshasa

151. The United Nations Information Centre distributed human rights materials and accreditation forms for the Vienna Conference to media representatives. The Centre invited 40 journalists to a seminar and reception at its premises on Human Rights Day 1993. The Secretary-General's message was covered in articles and comments. Broadcasters included excerpts from the statement in newsreels in French and five local languages. Copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were distributed to major schools in Kinshasa by UNESCO clubs.

Lagos

152. A video entitled "The Collective Task" was produced to raise awareness of women's rights as a key item of the Vienna Conference and shown throughout Africa on television. The United Nations Information Centre also arranged a press conference on 24 May, a television panel discussion, radio and print interviews and public service announcements with Professor Wole Soyinka, one of the eight special guests of the Secretary-General at the Conference. A press conference highlighting the linkage of economic, social and cultural rights and their relation to civil and political rights was held on 9 June 1993, and the Director gave interviews on women's rights and the Conference. Through daily

feeds from New York, the Centre arranged the transmission by the Voice of Nigeria of news on the Conference.

153. In February 1994, the Director was represented at a ceremony organized by Human Rights Africa, to present awards to individuals and organizations for outstanding service in the field. The United Nations was among those honoured. Human rights materials produced by the Department were distributed.

La Paz

154. A project was developed by the Centre to assist high school teachers in motivating other teachers and students on human rights issues. As a result, 7,620 letters were sent by students to the media. A poster exhibit and contest for the Year of the World's Indigenous People generated many paintings by indigenous children, which were sent to Headquarters. Other activities of the Centre included interviews with the Director on the Year, airing of United Nations videos on television, distribution of human rights material to rural schools and NGOs, translation and the Universal Declaration into Guarani and distribution of press releases on the El Salvador Truth Commission. The Centre coordinated activities to support the Vienna Conference with the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The Minister of Education announced that human rights would be studied, as a subject, in all schools in Bolivia. To commemorate Human Rights Day, the Permanent Assembly on Human Rights of Bolivia organized a ceremony which was attended by several NGOs. Local radio stations broadcast the Universal Declaration, translated by the Centre into three indigenous languages. In the first quarter of 1994, the Centre participated in a press briefing on the ombudsman and constitutional reforms in Bolivia.

Lima

155. On 16 December, the United Nations Information Centre held a ceremony to commemorate the forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Dr. E. Bernales, former President of the Human Rights Commission, delivered the keynote address. Two Peruvian dailies covered Human Rights Day with editorials and articles. Human rights information materials, including the Human Rights Day message of the President of the General Assembly, were distributed to media, Government and NGOs. A Human Rights Day round table was organized by the Peruvian Democratic Forum on 17 December to discuss the achievements of the World Conference on Human Rights.

Lisbon

156. The United Nations Information Centre initiated a project for high school teachers on human rights to promote the Vienna Conference. Students participated in debates organized by teachers, wrote compositions and painted posters used in a World Gratitude Day exhibition in September. For Human Rights Day, the Centre translated the message of the Secretary-General into Portuguese and disseminated it to the media. Portuguese television aired spots for the forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration; a press conference was held in collaboration with the Portuguese League for Human Rights at which local language versions of two United Nations publications on human rights were

launched; and the Justice Minister of Portugal participated in a celebration for the Day held at the Portuguese Bar Association.

Lomé

157. A briefing for journalists was held on Human Rights Day, and the message of the Secretary-General and the Universal Declaration were widely disseminated and broadcast on radio. A programme discussing the Declaration was co-produced by Radio Lomé and the United Nations Information Centre, and the Minister for Human Rights in Togo released a statement on the occasion of the Day.

London

158. The United Nations Information Centre arranged for broadcast of the Secretary-General's message on MTV Music Television for Europe and included in the Centre's news summary a human rights information package consisting of the Secretary-General's message and a draft resolution on violence against women, which was sent to media, NGOs and interested individuals. Broadcast of the Secretary-General's message by the Middle East Broadcasting Centre was also arranged by the Centre, and Human Rights Day spots were broadcast by the BBC during the two weeks prior to Human Rights Day. The message of the Secretary-General was also read out at an inter-faith service, co-organized by the Centre, Amnesty International and the United Nations Association.

Madrid

159. The Director of the United Nations Information Centre gave interviews on radio and television on human rights and the Year of the World's Indigenous People. The Centre provided information material to key people responsible for the ceremony to launch the Year. The Acting Director of the Centre and the Director of ILO also addressed the ceremony.

160. The Director participated in a conference of the Seville Law Faculty and stressed the role of the United Nations in protecting human rights. The Centre also participated in the Amnesty International presentations entitled "Passport against racism", at which the Spanish NGO Association for Human Rights awarded human rights prizes. The presentation was attended by Danielle Mitterand. The Secretary-General's message was translated into Spanish and distributed to the media and NGOs. On Human Rights Day, major radio and television stations noted the observance in news items throughout the Day.

Manila

161. The Centre collaborated with Life Today magazine on a special new year issue devoted to the Year of the World Indigenous People and a July issue concerning the Vienna Conference. Both contained articles based on material produced by the Department or prepared by the Centre. A briefing and film screening by the Centre on the Year and the Conference was held for representatives of two major universities. The Centre also participated in the official launching of the Year at the presidential palace, where the president established a national committee for the Year. An art exhibition marking the Year was organized in consultation with the Centre, and the Centre produced an

information kit targeted at NGOs and schools. It also provided guidance and publicity for a national photography contest on indigenous people.

162. The Centre organized a round table for media and NGOs for Human Rights Day and cooperated with the Philippine Alliance for Human Rights in organizing a two-week programme of activities, including exhibits and public meetings, to commemorate the Day. Various indigenous leaders as well as a high court justice received Human Rights Advocacy Awards from the Human Rights Commissioner. The Secretary-General's message was widely distributed and covered by the press, radio and television.

Mexico

163. The Centre translated the Secretary-General's message for Human Rights Day into Spanish and distributed it to eight radio stations, 13 newspapers and four television stations. The Director of the Centre participated in a university conference on human rights and gave several interviews on human rights questions for press and television journalists. For Human Rights Day, nine articles were published by five different newspapers. United Nations videos on human rights were loaned to educational institutions and NGOs. The Centre also translated the Universal Declaration of Human Rights into several major indigenous languages with assistance from the Frente Independiente de Pueblos Indios.

Minsk

164. Human rights issues were covered in an April 1993 seminar on refugee law arranged by UNHCR with the cooperation of the United Nations Office. On 9 December, a round-table discussion for Human Rights Day was held, focusing on free mass media, violations and United Nations priorities. Government and NGO representatives attended, agreeing that such meetings should be regular.

Moscow

165. The United Nations Information Centre in Moscow provided support to an NGO which organized a seminar on the problems of indigenous peoples. The Director of the Centre delivered the opening statement to the seminar and was interviewed by radio on the Year of the World's Indigenous People. A briefing and film screening on United Nations human rights activities were held by the Centre for students of the Russian Law Academy and, in June, a briefing on human rights was organized for professors and cadets of a military academy in Moscow, graduates of which often serve in United Nations peace-keeping forces. A programme was organized by the Centre with Elena Bonner, who had been invited by the Secretary-General to the Vienna Conference, and support was provided to a United Nations mission to Estonia and Latvia, which included three officials from the Centre for Human Rights.

166. The Centre cooperated with a group of journalists and human rights activists in the launching of a new magazine, Human Rights Defender, entirely devoted to human rights and intended for the Russian NGO community and the public. On 7 December, the Centre was invited to participate in the opening session of the presidential commission on human rights to discuss human rights issues at the forefront in the Russian Federation. On 9 December, the Centre,

together with the Russian United Nations Association and representatives of more than 50 NGOs, organized a round table to discuss human rights problems. The Centre also helped to organize two exhibitions of United Nations photographs, posters and publications on human rights at the Moscow Institute of International Relations and a secondary school in the Moscow suburbs, and distributed the Secretary-General's message for Human Rights Day to television and radio stations and the press.

167. In June 1994, the Centre participated in the third seminar on human rights, organized by the international movement Teachers for Peace and Mutual Understanding and the Institute of Advanced Studies of Education Specialists of Moscow region. The seminar was attended by human rights activists, scholars and government officials.

New Delhi

168. The Times of India carried a special capsule announcing Human Rights Day 1993. All important national dailies ran major articles on human rights and related issues. Information on United Nations themes for 1993 Human Rights Day was distributed on 2 December and was extensively used. All India Radio ran a story on 10 December reaching an estimated audience of 45 million, and national television provided coverage in both English and Hindi. The Secretary-General's message was read out at six different NGO functions for the Day. A 20-minute human rights video was telecast, and a three-day exhibition, which was widely covered in the media, was organized by the Centre in observance of the Day. On 12 December, the Centre arranged a function to mark the Day, to which it invited 300 lawyers, academics and teachers.

Ouagadougou

169. The Centre devoted an entire issue of its monthly newsletter ONU Flash to the Year of the World's Indigenous People, including material from the Department's press kit. The June issue dealt with the Vienna Conference. Films and booklets on the Conference were loaned to NGOs to assist them in preparing for the Conference, and the Centre interviewed the President of a human rights organization for television.

170. The Centre distributed United Nations human rights documentation and loaned 20 videos to the organizers of a national seminar on human rights held from 17 to 19 November. From 28 to 30 June 1994, the Centre organized a workshop on the promotion and protection of human rights, sponsored by the NGOs Mondiale contre la torture and Mouvement burkinabé des droits de l'homme et des peuples. The Centre was represented at a lecture given by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights.

Panama

171. A series of articles promoting the Vienna Conference was published in El Panama America, and information on human rights provided by the Centre was read by children on television to promote the Conference. United Nations materials on human rights were distributed at a seminar on the subject in advance of the Conference. A film screening and conference, "The Rights of

Indigenous People", was organized by 16 high schools, and a poster contest on the Year was held, with 20 drawings chosen to be sent to New York. The Year was proclaimed in Panama, and a press conference was given by the Director of the United Nations Information Centre.

172. For Human Rights Day, the Centre issued five press releases and arranged for broadcast of two United Nations films, "Brushstrokes" and "The Rights of the Child" on national television in connection with Human Rights Day. A United Nations exhibition of documents on human rights was arranged by the Centre at the University of Panama. The Centre also coordinated the broadcast of 30 articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights over a five-day period on Channel 5, and for local stations to receive a special radio feed from the International Broadcast Centre at Headquarters. The Centre participated in a training session for teachers, briefing 50 teachers on human rights and screening a United Nations video.

Paris

173. On the occasion of the International Day for the Freedom of the Press, the Director of the United Nations Information Centre was invited to attend an exhibition organized by the Fondation Arche de la Fraternité, whose president is Javier Perez de Cuellar. At a colloquium organized by the University of Nice Sophia Antipolis, the Director spoke on the role of the United Nations in Bosnia. Press releases and other information on the Vienna Conference were widely distributed to the news media and non-governmental organizations.

174. On Human Rights Day, major dailies published articles on the subject, and the messages of the Secretary-General and President of the General Assembly were widely distributed. The Centre assisted an NGO dealing with disabled persons to organize a Human Rights Day play illustrating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Major articles were read out by well-known people including Mr. Perez de Cuellar. The Director read article 21 of the Declaration. The Secretary-General's message was distributed to the audience at the play and to the French press. Radio RFI and RMO aired the message in Arabic and French. On 16 December the Director attended a press briefing, organized by the Press Club de France, to deal with human rights in Algeria.

175. On 2 March 1994 the Director of the Centre participated in a meeting organized by the NGO Civilisation internationale, delivering a statement on human rights and civilization before an audience of 60 participants. On 1 June 1994, the Director was interviewed by Vatican Radio and responded to questions on the "hot line" reporting on human rights violations established by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The next day, the Director participated in a breakfast debate organized by Cité de la Réussite for 200 journalists, students and NGOs.

Port of Spain

176. At the human rights ceremony which was held in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of Port of Spain, the Secretary-General's message and messages from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Executive Director of the Institute for Human Rights, known as Caribcare, were read.

Prague

177. In promotion of the Year of the World's Indigenous People, the Centre produced and distributed Czech press releases on the Year and on Rigoberta Menchú Tum. Czech summaries of several reports by human rights rapporteurs, entitled "Human rights at gunpoint" were distributed to media, NGOs, selected government offices and institutions. The Centre also arranged with a Czech publishing firm to translate, print and bind the Vienna Declaration. A number of press releases and backgrounders on the Vienna Conference, including relevant statements by the Secretary-General, were translated into Czech and distributed. The Centre organized a seminar to discuss the impact of minority issues in the region in preparation for the Conference, and the Director spoke at a lecture series on possible alternatives to independence such as autonomy and international guarantees of minority rights. Following a working agreement with a Czech publishing firm, all human rights conventions were translated into Czech and published in booklet form.

Rabat

178. Several radio stations aired the message of the Secretary-General for Human Rights Day in Arabic and French, and all Moroccan dailies devoted numerous articles, editorials and features to the message. The United Nations Information Centre published two special issues of its newsletter devoted to human rights and the Vienna Declaration. The Government of Morocco issued a statement commemorating the Day.

Rio de Janeiro

179. The Centre sent information on the Year and the Vienna Conference to 19 indigenous teachers who work in schools for indigenous tribes in four Brazilian states, as well as to government officials, NGOs and the media. Portuguese versions of the Conference brochure were produced by the Centre and distributed to schools, NGOs and the media. An article on the Year was prepared by the Centre for a newspaper published by the Brazilian Museum of Indigenous Culture (Museo do Indio), and information on the Year was provided to a private toy company for a promotion to raise awareness of the Year among children. The Centre helped clarify some points about the Year which had been misunderstood by the Brazilian media. For a television series on the Conference, various United Nations materials were used. The Centre produced and distributed Portuguese versions of the messages of the Secretary-General and the president of the General Assembly, and two Brazilian radio stations aired the message of the Secretary-General.

180. Human rights was the theme of the December 1993 issue of the Centre's newsletter, ONU em Foco, which is distributed to 700 individuals and institutions nationwide; and the November issue of the bulletin published by the Rio Centre's library, distributed to 225 recipients, was devoted to human rights publications. The Centre's daily television programme, "As Nacoes Unidas", broadcast materials co-produced by the Centre and TVE, the Brazilian Government educational network. On 16 December, the Director gave a lecture, followed by a question and answer session, on the forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal

Declaration at the Brazilian Institute of Lawyers, the chief centre for judicial studies and research.

Rome

181. The United Nations Information Centre at Rome was represented at a seminar on 4 June 1993 to assess progress made in protecting human rights and to review the Italian contribution. Information kits on human rights were distributed to participants. A conference, held at Florence to observe the forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was attended by the President of the Commission on Human Rights of the Italian Presidency. United Nations materials were distributed, including an Italian translation of the Department's backgrounder, "Human rights and the family".

182. On Human Rights Day, a three-day seminar to discuss the issue of genocide was arranged by the Leili Basso Foundation at Naples. Programmes observing Human Rights Day were also organized at Padua, where the President of the Italian Constitutional Court University and the Centre of Training and Studies on Human Rights organized a celebration. The Secretary-General's message was translated into Italian and used by Vatican Radio in Arabic, English and French. The Centre cooperated with UNESCO and NGOs in producing the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy, and launched a series of seminars on the subject for high school students.

Santiago

183. The message of the Secretary-General for Human Rights Day was broadcast on the Chilean Radio Network in prime time, and President Frei participated in an official ceremony attended by diplomats, government officials, NGOs and educators, where the message of the Secretary-General was read out by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC. The message was also distributed to government offices and diplomats.

Sydney

184. The United Nations Information Centre participated in the well-publicized launching by the Government of Australia of the International Year of the World's Indigenous People and distributed press kits and the message of the Secretary-General. Subsequently, the officer-in-charge of the Centre spoke at the launching by the national phone company of a special phone card for the Year and two NGO meetings about the Vienna Conference and NGO participation. He also addressed the second World Indigenous Youth Conference, held at Sydney. United Nations booklets, pamphlets, posters and newsletters on the Conference and the Year were distributed at those meetings, and at a widely covered United Nations meeting to promote tolerance and harmony while combating racism.

185. The officer-in-charge gave 13 press and radio interviews and contacted media representatives to promote coverage of the Conference. Seven press releases on the regional preparatory meeting for Asia and the Pacific were produced by the Centre and distributed to 100 organizations. Meetings were held with Amnesty International and the Australian Council for Overseas Aid to promote the Conference. After the Conference, the Centre organized and ran a

seminar on its outcome, which was covered by two radio stations. In addition, the officer-in-charge addressed a workshop/seminar for NGO professional human rights workers on the outcome of the Conference; copies of the Vienna Declaration and other publications were distributed.

186. The Centre issued three press releases to over 100 media outlets in its mandated territory. In cooperation with the United Nations Association of Australia, it arranged a celebration at Parliament House, New South Wales, where Members of Parliament, NGOs and the media were invited to hear statements by an indigenous spokesperson representing the Pat Dodson Aboriginal Reconciliation Council, and by the United Nations Association Human Rights Committee. The Human Rights Day message of the Secretary-General was read at a commemoration organized jointly by the Centre and the United Nations Association and was aired on radio and television. Human rights statements were made by Justice Kirby, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia, at a ceremony at the National Press Club, and the New South Wales Ombudsman at the joint commemoration. The Centre mailed the Vienna Declaration to all federal senators, with a covering letter reminding them of the Day and inviting them to make statements on the observance. In the second quarter of 1994, the officer-in-charge participated in a conference on human rights and humanitarian law, to discuss United Nations mechanisms for human rights, and gave four interviews to Australian news media.

Tokyo

187. Prior to the Vienna Conference, the United Nations Information Centre in Tokyo produced and distributed 2,000 Japanese copies of the Conference brochure, as well as a Japanese version of the information kit. The Centre also held a meeting on human rights and ageing and disabled persons, attended by NGO, media and government representatives. Other meetings were organized for NGOs and media to discuss their participation in the Conference. For the Year, the Director contributed a long message to a regular bulletin of the United Nations Association. Department posters and press releases were distributed by the Centre in observance of Human Rights Day, and a special event was organized by the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs, at which 200 posters created by indigenous people were exhibited. The Secretary-General's message for Human Rights Day was translated into Japanese, distributed to the media and read by the Director of the Centre at the Ministry of Justice.

Tripoli

188. The Centre contacted NGO and government representatives to organize cultural programmes and symposia for the Year of the World's Indigenous People. On 23 May, a round table on the Vienna Conference and the problems of the Mediterranean region was held, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus and Palestine.

Tunis

189. The United Nations Information Centre at Tunis distributed documents, press releases, information kits and posters on the Vienna Conference to media, NGOs and government officials. The message of the Secretary-General for Human Rights

Day was translated and distributed in Arabic, English and French to the mass media, NGOs and government officials, and was broadcast by Tunisian radio. An official ceremony was held at the presidential palace, where the 1993 Presidential Human Rights Prize was awarded to the President of the Arab Institution for Human Rights. The President of Tunisia issued a statement reaffirming the country's support, protection and promotion of human rights. The Centre and the Ministry of Information organized an exhibition for the Day, and the Director gave six interviews on human rights. Posters, films and documents were distributed. The Centre also participated in a workshop on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, providing publicity and publications in Arabic, English and French. The event was covered by press, radio and television.

Vienna

190. The information programme for the Year of the World's Indigenous People included a game depicting a voyage of discovery into the world of indigenous people. A special opening ceremony was organized in the City Park of Vienna with 30,000 people present. For the Vienna Conference, the United Nations Information Service provided assistance during the preparatory process, liaising with Austrian government authorities, Austrian television and radio, the Austrian Press Agency, local journalists and foreign correspondents, and assisted in the recruitment and selection of local staff for the Conference. Help was also provided in the coordination and production of an integrated United Nations system exhibition for the Conference. The Service assigned its photography editor to assist in the photographic coverage of the Conference and made special arrangements to ensure cost-free cooperation from Austrian government photographers to increase coverage.

191. The Service also assisted in organizing and moderating the journalists encounter preceding the Conference and in the daily organization of press conferences and briefings at the Conference. The Service also translated the Conference press kit (13 background papers) into German and produced and distributed 2,000 copies. Three staff members were assigned to the German press coverage team, which produced more than 40 press releases and 15 information notes on the Conference. German-language press clippings with English summaries were provided to the Secretary-General of the Conference and the Conference spokesperson on a daily basis.

192. For Human Rights Day, a number of Austrian and German newspapers carried reports on special observances and United Nations activities. The Service distributed the Secretary-General's message in English and German, and a poster exhibition and literature rack were set up at the Vienna International Centre. A programme on minorities and minority rights in former Yugoslavia, opened by the Director of the Service, was held on 10 December, attended by 120 Austrian secondary school students.

Washington, D.C.

193. Concerning the Vienna Conference, the Director of the United Nations Information Centre addressed an event entitled "Evaluating the Vienna Declaration: advancing the human rights agenda". The Centre was represented by

the Director at a briefing on human rights organized by Middle East Watch. A Human Rights Day 1993 briefing and luncheon was held on Capitol Hill by the Congressional Human Rights Caucus and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Two videos, including the message of the Secretary-General in video form, were shown. The Centre distributed the Secretary-General's message to the media through the National Press Club.

Windhoek

194. A meeting was held prior to the Vienna Conference to sensitize the public about human rights issues, particularly in relation to the Conference. Information on the Conference and related issues was distributed, and the meeting was covered by television, radio and the print press. The Director of the Centre gave a background briefing for reporters, and relevant press releases, including statements by the Secretary-General, were provided to the media and NGOs on the Conference and the Year of the World's Indigenous People. The Director participated, with parliamentarians, educators and NGOs, in a television discussion of human rights issues.

195. On the eve of Human Rights Day 1993, the Centre arranged for the showing of a video on women's rights, entitled "The Collective Task", during prime time on the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation. It also prepared two press releases, based on statements by the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly, and on reported human rights violations. Both were circulated to the media, government ministries and concerned NGOs. Press releases on the appointment of José Ayala Lasso as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights were also distributed to the media, human rights organizations and relevant government organizations.

Yaoundé

196. The United Nations Information Centre held a film screening for International Women's Day 1993, followed by a lively debate on women and violence and the World Conference on Human Rights. The representative of the National Human Rights Commission talked about the rights of indigenous peoples. On Human Rights Day, the Centre organized a mini-exhibition of photographs and posters dealing with the child, women, refugees, and Palestinian people. The Universal Declaration and the African Charter on Human and People's Rights were mounted and displayed. In addition, a human rights round table and video screening was held by the National Human Rights Commission. The video entitled "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" was shown, followed by speeches and debates by representatives of the Cameroon Supreme Court and University of Yaoundé. The Secretary-General's message was published by the Cameroon Tribune and broadcast on Radio Cameroon.

Annex

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
AS AT JUNE 1994

FACT SHEETS

No. 1 Human Rights Machinery

No. 2 The International Bill of Human Rights

No. 3 Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights

No. 4 Methods of Combating Torture

No. 5 Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

No. 6 Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

No. 7 Communications Procedures

No. 8 World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights

No. 9 The Rights of Indigenous Peoples

No. 10 The Rights of the Child

No. 11 Summary or Arbitrary Executions

No. 12 The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

No. 13 International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights

No. 14 Contemporary Forms of Slavery

No. 15 Civil and Political Rights: The Human Rights Committee

No. 16 The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

No. 17 The Committee against Torture

No. 18 Minority Rights

No. 19 National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

No. 20 Human Rights and Refugees

No. 21 The Human Right to Adequate Housing

BULLETIN OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Special issue on the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1988)

Implementation of international human rights instruments (1989, No. 1)

Special procedures - The role of non-governmental organizations (1990, No. 1)

Human rights and humanitarian law; Human rights and refugee law (1991, No. 1)

The rights of the child (1991, No. 2)

AD HOC PUBLICATIONS

European workshop on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: past-present-future, proceedings (Milan, 7-9 September 1988) (HR/PUB/89/1)

The administration of justice and human rights for East European countries: report of a United Nations training course (Moscow, 21-25 November 1988) (HR/PUB/89/2)

The teaching of human rights: report of an international seminar (Geneva, 5-9 December 1988) (HR/PUB/89/3)

The effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States: report of a seminar (Geneva, 16-20 January 1989) (HR/PUB/89/5)

Application of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights under the Optional Protocol by the Human Rights Committee

The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (HR/PUB/90/1)

Report of an international consultation on AIDS and human rights (Geneva, 26-28 July 1989) (HR/PUB/90/2)

United Nations training course on international norms and standards in the field of human rights: proceedings (Moscow, 27 November-1 December 1989) (HR/PUB/90/6)

Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: global compilation of national legislation against racial discrimination (HR/PUB/90/8)

Manual on Human Rights Reporting (HR/PUB/91/1) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XIV.1)

The realization of the right to development: global consultation on the right to development as a human right (Geneva, 8-12 January 1990) (HR/PUB/91/2)

Political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors contributing to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid: report of a seminar (Geneva, 10-14 December 1990) (HR/PUB/91/3)

The first twenty years: progress report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (HR/PUB/91/4)

Workshop on international human rights instruments and reporting obligations: preparation of reports to United Nations human rights treaty bodies (Moscow, 26-30 August 1991) (HR/PUB/91/5)

African Seminar on International Human Rights Standards and the Administration of Justice (Cairo, 8-12 July 1991 (HR/PUB/91/6)

Teaching and learning about human rights - A manual for schools of social work and the social work profession (HR/PUB/92/1)

United Nations Workshop for the Asia-Pacific Region on Human Rights Issues (Jakarta, 26-28 January 1993) (HR/PUB/93/1)

HUMAN RIGHTS STUDY SERIES

No. 1 Right to adequate food as a human right, by A. Eide (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIV.2)

No. 2 Elimination of all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, by E. Odio Benito (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIV.3)

No. 3 Freedom of the individual under law: an analysis of article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, by E-I. Daes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIV.5)

No. 4 Status of the individual and contemporary international law: promotion, protection and restoration of human rights at national, regional and international levels, by E-I. Daes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XIV.3)

No. 5 Study on the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, by F. Capotorti (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XIV.2)

No. 6 Human rights and disabled persons, by L. Despouy (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.XIV.4)

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SERIES

No. 1 Human rights and social work: A manual for schools of social work and the social work profession (HR/P/PT/1) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XIV.4)

No. 2 Human rights and elections: A handbook on the legal, technical and human rights aspects of elections (HR/P/PT/2)

No. 3 Human rights and pre-trial detention: A handbook of international standards relating to pre-trial detention (HR/P/PT/3) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XIV.6)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

ABC: Teaching Human Rights (Sales No. E.90.I.5)

Human Rights Newsletter

Human Rights: Questions and Answers

Human Rights: A compilation of International Instruments, vol. I, parts 1 and 2, Universal Instruments (Sales No. E.94.XIV.1)

Human Rights: Status of International Instruments (Sales No. E.87.XIV.2)

Human Rights International Instruments: Chart of Ratifications as at 30 June 1994 (ST/HR/4/Rev.10)

Human Rights Bibliography (Sales No. E.GV.92.0.16)

Human Rights Committee, Selected Decisions under the Optional Protocol (Second to sixteenth sessions) (Sales No. E.84.XIV.2)

Selected Decisions of the Human Rights Committee under the Optional Protocol, volume 2, Seventeenth to thirty-second sessions (October 1982-April 1988) (Sales No. E.89.XIV.1)

Official Records of the Human Rights Committee

United Nations Reference Guide in the Field of Human Rights (Sales No. E.93.XIV.4)

United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights (Sales No. E.88.XIV.2)

Yearbook of the Human Rights Committee

Yearbook on Human Rights